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القاعدة القرآنية

AL-QAA'IDAH

AL-QUR'AANIYYAH

AN INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED



Qari Muhammad Idrees Asim

Renowned Teacher of Tajweed & Qira'at

القاعدة القرآنية

AL-QAA'IDAH AL-QUR'AANIYYAH



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(INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED)



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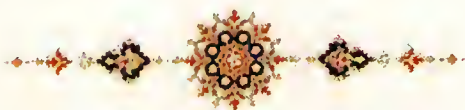
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AL-QAA'IDAH AL-QUR'AANIYYAH

(INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED)



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the Name of Allah,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful*

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and blessings and peace be upon the best of all creation, and upon his blessed family and companions, and those who follow them in truth until the Day of Judgement.

To proceed:

LESSON 1

Individual Letters of The Arabic Alphabet In Order (Right-To-Left)

[These are the names of the letters; the Arabic letters themselves need to be added to this table]

jeem ج	thaa' ث	taa' ت	baa' ب	alif ا
raa' ر	dhaal ذ	daal د	khaa' خ	ḥaa' ح
ḍaad ض	ṣaad ص	sheen ش	seen س	zay ز
faa' ف	ghayn غ	'ayn ع	ḡaa' ظ	ṭaa' ط
noon ن	meem م	laam ل	kaaf ك	qaaf ق
yaa' ي	yaa' ي	hamzah ء	haa' ه	waw و

Teacher's notes:

1. The teacher should concentrate on the letters that have dots, and explain the difference between similar looking letters that have

dots, such as baa' **ب**, taa' **ت**, thaa' **ث**, daal **د**, dhaal **ذ**, raa' **ر**, zay **ز**, seen **س**, sheen **ش**, and so on.

The dot (**•** *nuqtah*) is the mark that appears above or below the letter; the minimum number of dots is one and the maximum is three.

2. The teacher should divide the letters – when explaining them – into two groups, those that have dots and those that do not have dots. Those that have dots may be further divided into three groups:

- Those that have one dot, of which there are ten:
baa' **ب**, jeem **ج**, khaa' **خ**, dhaal **ذ**, zay **ز**, daad **ض**,
zaa' **ظ**, ghayn **غ**, faa' **ف**, noon **ن**.
- Those that have two dots, of which there are only three:
taa' **ت**, qaaf **ق**, yaa' **ي**.
- Those that have three dots, of which there are only two:
thaa' **ث**, sheen **ش**.
- The number of letters that have no dot is thirteen:
ḥaa' **ح**, daal **د**, raa' **ر**, seen **س**, ṣaad **ص**, ṭaa **ط**,
'ayn **ع**, kaaf **ك**, laam **ل**, meem **م**, waw **و**, haa' **ه**,
hamzah **ء**.

There are no letters in Arabic that contain any more dots than that.

Sometimes the dot appears above the letter, e.g., **faa' ف**; sometimes it appears beneath the letter, e.g., **baa' ب**. Two dots may appear above or beneath the letter, e.g., **taa' ت** and **yaa' ي** respectively; however, the two dots that are placed under the **yaa'** at the beginning or in the middle of a word, but may not be present at the end of a word in the Muṣḥaf.

Three dots only ever appear above the letter, such as thaa' ث and sheen ش.

3. The teacher should pay attention to the pronunciation of the “heavy” (*mufakhkham*) letters, namely khaa' خ, ṣaad ص, ḍaad ض, ṭaa' ط, ḡaa' ظ, ghayn غ and qaa' ق. He should also pay attention to the pronunciation of the sibilant letters, zay ز, seen س, ṣaad ص.

The same applies to the other points of articulation (*makhaarij*) of the letters and their qualities or characteristics (*ṣifaat*), so that the student will be trained from an early age with the correct pronunciation.

4. The teacher should emphasize this lesson by repeating it a number of times and getting the students to read from the right, then from the left, then from the top, then from the bottom.

5. The teacher should get the students to memorise the names of the individual letters as they are written, from the first to the last.

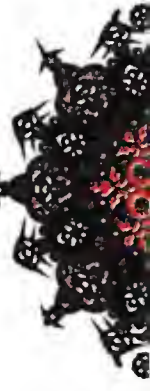
6. The teacher should train the students to pronounce the similar sounding letters and teach them the difference with regard to their points of articulation (*makhaarij*) and their qualities or characteristics (*ṣifaat*), such as...

taa' ت / ṭaa' ط	thaa' ث / seen س
dhaal ذ / zay ز	dhaal ظ / ḡaa' ظ
seen س / ṣaad ص	hamzah ء / 'ayn ع
haa' ه / ḥaa' ح	qaa' ق / kaaf ك
ḡaa' ظ / ḍaad ض	

LESSON 2

Individual Letters of the Arabic Alphabet Not In Order (Right-to-Left):

ق qaaf	خ khaa'	غ ghayn	ح ḥaa'	ع 'ayn	ه haa'	ء hamzah
ن noon	ل laam	ض ḍaad	ي yaa'	ش sheen	ج jeem	ك kaaf
ث thaa'	ذ dhaal	ظ ẓaa'	ت taa'	د daal	ط 'ṭaa	ر raa'
و waw	م meem	ب baa	ف faa	س seen	ز zay	ص ṣaad
د dhaal	خ khaa'	ج jeem	ب baa'	ي yaa'	و waw	ا alif
ت taa'	ن noon	ف faa'	غ ghayn	ظ ẓaa'	ض ḍaad	ز zay
ر raa'	د daal	ح ḥaa'	ش sheen	ث thaa'	ي yaa'	ق qaaf



م	ل	ك	ع	ط	ص	س
meem	laam	kaaf	'ayn	ṭaa	ṣaad	seen
ث	ط	ت	ي	ء	ه	و
thaa	ṭaa'	taa'	yaa'	hamzah	haa'	waw
ع	ء	ص	ظ	ز	ذ	س
'ayn	hamzah	ṣaad	ẓaa'	zay	dhaal	seen
	ض	ك	ق	ح	ه	
	ḍaad	kaaf	qaaf	ḥaa'	haa'	

Teacher's notes:

- The teacher should focus on making the students understand this lesson.
- The teacher should explain to the students the difference between the "heavy" (*mufakhkham*) and "light" (*muraqqaq*) letters. See details on the points of articulation (*makhaarij*) at the end of this book.



LESSON 3

Letters That Change Shape According To Position In A Word

Notes

1. The teacher should focus on the letters that change shape according to their position in a word.
2. The teacher should describe the letters in terms of their dots and shape. For example, noon has one dot above it; taa' has two dots above it; 'ayn has no dot; ghayn has one dot, and haa' takes different shapes: [add the examples here]
3. It is preferable to group the letters into three categories: at the beginning of a word, in the middle of a word and at the end of a word.

EXERCISE

ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د
baa'	taa'	thaa'	jeem	ḥaa'	khaa'	daal
ب ب ب	ت ت ت	ث ث ث	ج ج ج	ح ح ح	خ خ خ	د د د
ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص	ض
dhaal	raa'	zay	seen	sheen	ṣaad	ḍaad
ذ ذ ذ	ر ر ر	ز ز ز	س س س	ش ش ش	ص ص ص	ض ض ض
ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق	ك
ṭaa'	ḡaa'	'ayn	ghayn	faa'	qaaf	kaaf
ط ط ط	ظ ظ ظ	ع ع ع	غ غ غ	ف ف ف	ق ق ق	ك ك ك
ل	م	ن	و	ه	ء	ي
laam	meem	noon	waw	haa'	hamzah	yaa'
ل ل ل	م م م	ن ن ن	و و و	ه ه ه	ء ء ء	ي ي ي



LESSON 4

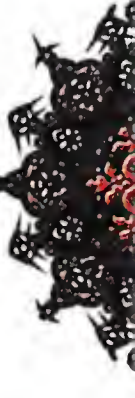
How to put letters together

Notes:

1. The teacher should pronounce the names of the letters separately, e.g., **haa** **ها** : haa', alif; **min** **من** : meem, noon; **rusul** **رسل** : raa', seen, laam; **yagheez** **يغيث** : yaa', ghayn, yaa' zaa'.
2. The teacher should describe the joined letters to the student, letter by letter, such as: **laa**: the first letter is *laam* and the second letter is *alif*.

EXERCISE

يا	شا	كا	قا	حا	عا	ها
دا	طا	زا	نا	لا	لا	صا
خو	عى	هى	وا	ما	فا	تا
يس	هد	يب	من	شى	كر	قر



ثم	تر	لم	قو	كل	قل	به
قد	رسل	هود	نذر	وقع	بعد	رجس
قوم	قال	رجل	خلت	بلغ	نفس	غيا
فيه	كان	غضب	كتب	ريب	كنتم	يغيظ
بسبب	بهيج	تعبد	رأته	طرفك	عنده	أغنى
نموت	يقضى	أفاك	أثيم	عذاب	تجري	أظلم
أضحك	جراد	كاشفة	يصلونها	خلقني	يدعون	تعجبون



LESSON 5

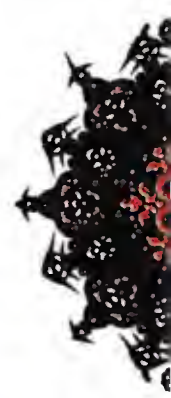
Fathah [—]

The fathah looks like this: [—] and always appears above the letter. Its sound should not be elongated or omitted, and it should not be changed to the sound of a kasrah or dammah; rather it should be pronounced correctly with ease.

Notes:

1. Do not open the mouth in the shape of a circle or “o” when pronouncing the heavy letters (mufakhkham).
2. The vowelless alif or the alif with any of these short vowels is to be pronounced like a hamzah. The (real) alif is that which has no vowel and appears after a letter with a fathah.
3. Do not elongate the fathah so much that it turns into an alif, such as ba -- baa; do not rush it so much that it turns into a hamzah saakinah (vowelless hamzah), like ba'; rather it should remain as it is, a baa' with a fathah: ba.

ح h.a	ج ja	ث tha	ت ta	ب ba
ز za	ر ra	ذ dha	د da	خ kha



ط ṭa	ض ḍa	ص ṣa	ش sha	س sa
ق qa	ف fa	غ gha	ع a'	ظ ẓa
و wa	ن na	م ma	ل la	ك ka
	يَ يَ ya ya	أَ أَ a 'a'	هَ ha	

Rule 1:

The letter *raa'* رَ, when it has a fathah, must always be pronounced in a heavy manner (*tafkheem*), as in the word: amara *أَمَرَ*.

How to break down words letter by letter

The teacher should start by joining the letters, e.g.,

farada ضَ فَرَ: faa' fathah: فَ fa; *raa'* رَ fathah: ra رَ = *fara*; فَرَ *daad* ضَ
fathah: *da* ضَ = *farada*

za'ama مَ زَعَمَ: zay زَ fathah: za زَ; 'ayn عَ fathah: 'a = *za'a* زَعَ; meem مَ
fathah: مَ = *za'ama* مَ زَعَمَ

Note:

1. Students can do this EXERCISE in groups, paying attention to pronunciation of the letters and vowels.



EXERCISE

خَتَمَ khatama	حَسَدَ ḥasada	جَمَعَ jama'a	مَثَلَ mathala	تَرَكَ taraka	بَسَرَ basara
شَجَرَ shajara	سَأَلَ sa'ala	زَعَمَ za'ama	رَفَعَ rafa'a	ذَرَأَ dhara'a	دَخَلَ dakhala
غَفَرَ ghafara	عَمَلَ amala'	ظَلَمَ zalama	طَبَعَ ṭaba'a	ضَرَبَ ḍaraba	صَدَقَ ṣadaqa
نَبَذَ nabadha	مَرَجَ maraja	لَعَنَ la'ana	كَسَبَ kasaba	قَتَلَ qatala	فَرَضَ farada
عَبَسَ abasa	يَدَكَ yadaka	أَخَذَ akhadha	أَحَدَ aḥada'	هَلَكَ halaka	وَجَدَ wajada

Rule 2:

Letters with a fathah become silent when you pause, e.g.

farada **فَرَضَ** > farad **فَرَضُ**, ja'ala **جَعَلَ** > ja'al **جَعْلُ**



LESSON 6

Fath.atayn[َ] (Tanween al-fath.atayn)

Rules

1. Tanween (“nunation”) refers to two fathahs (fathatayn), two kasrahs (kastratayn) or two dammahs (dammatayn); it only appears on the last letter of a word. It may be pronounced with ghunnah (nasalization) for the length of two ḥarakahs (counts).
2. Ghunnah (nasalization) is a sound coming from the nasal cavity that is held for the length of two ḥarakahs (counts).

Fath.atayn [َ] (two fathahs)

We are discussing this point after the lesson on the fathah in order to highlight the similarity and difference between them.

Notes:

1. If the letter with tanween is followed by an alif or alif maqsoorah, the tanween is ignored and is not pronounced, such as بَ an, تَ an, دَ an.
2. It is essential to pay attention to correct pronunciation of the letter with tanween. Be careful not to elongate it so that the ghunnah (nasalization) does not turn into noon, so that بَ an should not become بَانَ baan.

3. The teacher should break down the words letter by letter, e.g. **بَا** *ban*: baa' fath.atayn: *ban* **بَيْنَ** *tan*: taa' fath.atayn: *tan* **تَنْ**. Then he should pronounce the words without breaking them down.

حَا han	جَا jan	ثَا than	تَا tan	بَا ban
زَا zan	رَا ran	ذَا dhan	دَا dan	خَا khan
طَا tan	ضَا dan	صَا shan	شَا shan	سَا san
قَا qan	فَا fan	غَا ghan	عَا 'an	ظَا zan
وَا wan	نَا nan	مَا man	لَا lan	كََا kan
	يَا yan	أَا an عَا 'an	هَا han	

How to break down words letter by letter



Baqaratan **بَقَرَةٌ** : baa' fathah: **بَ** *ba*; qaaf fathah: **قَ** *qa* = **بَقَ** *baqa*; raa' fathah: **رَا** *ra* = **بَقَرَا** *baqara*: taa' fathatayn: **تَا** *tan* = **بَقَرَاتَان** *baqaratan*

EXERCISE

مَرَحًا marah ^{an}	حَرَجًا haraj ^{an}	عَبَثًا 'abath ^{an}	عَجَبًا 'ajab ^{an}	بَقَرَةً baqarat ^{an}
بَطَرًا batar ^{an}	بَشَرًا bashar ^{an}	أَذَى 'adh ^{an}	رَشَدًا rashad ^{an}	أَحَدًا ahad ^{an}
شَطَطًا shataṭ ^{an}	وَسَطًا wasat ^{an}	مَرَضًا marah ^{an}	قَصَصًا qaṣaṣ ^{an}	حَرَسًا haras ^{an}
عَمَلًا 'amal ^{an}	مَلَكًا malak ^{an}	طَبَقًا ṭabaq ^{an}	أَسَفًا asaf ^{an}	تَبَعًا taba' ^{an}
خَطَأً khaṭa' ^{an}	سَفَهَا safah ^{an}	ثَمَنًا thaman ^{an}	حَسَنًا hasan ^{an}	سَلَمًا salam ^{an}

4. The student should be trained to pronounce tanween and “heavy” (*mufakhkham*) letters properly. The heavy letters are: khaa' خ, ṣaad ص, daad ض, ṭaa' ط, zaa' ظ, ghayn غ and qaaf ق.

5. Raa' ر should be made heavy if it has tanween with fathatayn [=], as in the word basharan.

Rule:

1. When pausing at a letter that has tanween with fathatayn, the tanween becomes an alif and is pronounced with two counts, as in the words: سَلَمًا salam^{an} > سَلَمًا salam^{aa}, جَنَفًا janaf^{an} > جَنَفًا janaf^{aa}. When pausing at a *taa' marbootah*, it becomes haa', as in the word: بَقَرَةً baqarat^{an} > بَقَرَةً baqar^{ah}.

LESSON 7

Kasrah [—]

Notes:

1. The teacher should explain the kasrah clearly to the students and point out that it always appears beneath the letter.
2. The kasrah should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fathah or dammah.
3. The kasrah should not be elongated so much that it becomes a yaa', such as إِ 'ee, بِ bi > بِي bee; it also should not be rushed so that it becomes as if the letter has a sukoon, e.g., إِ 'i' > إِ 'i'.

ح ḥi	ج ji	ث thi	ت ti	ب bi
ز zi	ر ri	ذ dhi	د di	خ khi
ط ṭi	ض ḍi	ص ṣi	ش shi	س si
ق qi	ف fi	غ ghi	ع i'	ظ ẓi



و wi	ن ni	م mi	ل li	ك ki
	ي ي yi yi	ا ا i 'i	ه hi	

Rule

1: Raa' with a kasrah is pronounced in a light (*muraqqaq*) manner, as in the word شَرِبَ shar**i**ba. However, the heavy (*mufakhkham*) letters, namely خ khaa', ص ṣaad, ض ḍaad, ط ṭaa', ظ ṣaa', غ ghayn, ق qaaf, are not pronounced in a light manner if they have a kasrah.

4. It is essential to highlight the differences between the sound of the fathah and the kasrah when pronouncing words. The students will become familiar with the differences between them when they hear them from their teacher.

5. It is essential to highlight clearly the difference between the letters 'ayn and haa' when pronouncing the word عَهْدَ 'ahida.

6. It is essential to highlight clearly the difference between the heavy and light letters in the following words: صَعِقَ ṣa'iqa, سَخِرَ sakhira. It is very important for students to know the differences between letters, the reason for the differences, and so on.

How to break down words letter by letter

The word إِبِلَ 'ibili: hamzah kasrah: اِ 'i; baa' kasrah: ب bi = إِبِ 'ibi; laam kasrah: ل li = إِبِلَ 'ibili.

EXERCISE

سَخِرَ sakhira	رَحِمَ raḥima	أَبَتِ abati	لَبِثَ labitha	حَبِطَ ḥabiṭa
حَسِبَ ḥasiba	شَرِبَ shariba	بَرَقَ bariqa	أَذِنَ adhina	يَدَى yadiya
صَعِقَ ṣa'iqa	غَضِبَ ghaḍiba	رَضِيَ raḍiya	خَشِيَ khashiya	خَسِرَ khasira
عَمِلَ 'amila	يَلِجَ yaliḡa	عَلِمَ 'alima	سَفِهَ saf iha	طَفِقَ ṭaf iqa
إِبِلَ ibili'	إِرَمَ 'irama	يَيْسَ ya'isa	عَهْدَ ahida	فَهِيَ fahiya

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has a kasrah, the kasrah becomes a sukoon (i.e., vowelless), e.g., **إِبِلَ** 'ibili > **إِبِلْ** 'ibil, **أَبَتِ** 'abati > **أَبَتْ** 'abat.



LESSON 8

Kasratayn [ـَـ]

(tanween al-kasratayn)

We have put the lesson on tanween with kasratayn (two kasrahs) after the lesson on kasrah so as to highlight the connection and differences between them. Kasratayn is also called tanween, and the letters with kasratayn may be pronounced with ghunnah for two counts.

Notes:

1. Whilst teaching, the teacher should pay attention to the points of articulation (*makhaarij*) of the letters and how the letters are to be pronounced, and he should warn the students against pronouncing the letters from the nasal cavity.
2. The letter (with kasratayn) should not be elongated so much that it becomes a yaa', e.g. بَ *bin* > بَيْنَ *been*. It should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like fathatayn.

حَ ḥin	جَ jin	ثَ thin	تَ tin	بَ bin
زَ zin	رَ rin	ذَ dhin	دَ din	خَ khin

ط ṭin	ض d.in	ص ṣin	ش shin	س sin
ق qin	ف fin	غ ghin	ع 'in	ظ ẓin
و win	ن nin	م min	ل lin	ك kin
	ي yin	ا in ء 'in'	ه hin	

3. When pronouncing the word بِسَخَطٍ bisakhaṭin, attention should be paid to the sibilant sound when pronouncing the letter seen, and the letters خ khaa' and ط ṭaa' should be made heavy.

Rule 1:

If the letter raa' has a kasrah and is preceded by a fathah, when continuing it should be pronounced lightly, and when pausing it should be pronounced heavily, e.g. بَشَرٍ basharin -- بَشَرٌ bashar; شَجَرٍ shajarin - شَجَرٌ shajar.

How to break down words letter by letter

The word رَقَبَةٌ raqabatⁱⁿ: رَ ra; ق qaaf: qa = رَقَ raqa; بَ baa': با ba = رَقَبَ raqaba; ة taa' kasratayn: tin; = رَقَبَةٌ raqabatⁱⁿ.

EXERCISE

عَوَج 'iwajin	نَفَقَةٌ nafaqatin	رَقَبَةٌ raqabatın	غَضَبٍ ghaḍabin	عِنَبٍ 'inabin
بِقَدَرٍ biqadarin	أَحَدٍ aḥadin	كَبَدٍ kabadın	بِأَخٍ bi'akhin	حَرَاجٍ ḥarajin
مَلَكٍ malakin	عَلَقٍ 'alaqin	بِسَخَطٍ bisakhaṭın	قَبَسٍ qabasın	ذَكَرٍ dhakarın
بِثَمَنِ bithamanin	بِدَمٍ bidamin	مَثَلٍ mathalin	عَمَلٍ 'amalin	فَلَكَ falakin
حِمَّةٍ ḥami'atin	حَمًا ḥama'in	بِنَبَاٍ binaba'in	سَبَاٍ saba'in	حَسَنٍ ḥasanin

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has kasratayn, the tanween becomes a sukoon (vowelless), e.g., مَثَلٍ mathalın > مَثَلٌ mathal; بِدَمٍ bidamin > بِدَمٌ bidam. *Taa' marbootah* becomes haa' when pausing at it, e.g., نَفَقَةٍ nafaqatin > نَفَقَةٌ nafaqah; سَفَرَةٍ safaratin > سَفَرَةٌ safarah.



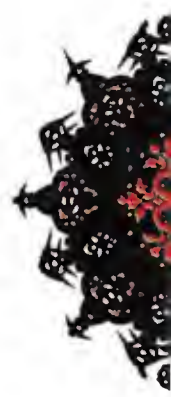
LESSON 9

Ḍammah [ـُـ]

Notes:

1. The ḍammah (ـُـ) should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fathah or kasrah.
2. The ḍammah should not be elongated so much that it becomes a waw, such as ب bu > بو boo, ت tu > تو too; it also should not be rushed so that it becomes as if the letter has a sukoon (vowelless), e.g., ب bu' بو'.

ح ḥu	خ khu	ث thu	ت tu	ب bu
ز zu	ر ru	ذ dhu	د du	خ khu
ط ṭu	ض ḍu	ص ṣu	ش shu	س su
ق qu	ف fu	غ ghu	ع 'u	ظ ẓu
و wu	ن nu	م mu	ل lu	ك ku
	ي yu	أ u	ه hu	



Rules:

- 1. Raa' with a dammah is always heavy (*mufakhkham*), e.g. **رُسُلُ** *rusulu*, but the heaviness of the raa' should not be exaggerated so much that the lips are put together.
- 2. Raa' with a dammah that is preceded by a kasrah is made heavy when continuing, and it is made light when pausing, e.g., **تَزِرُ** *taziru* / **تَزِرْ** *tazir*.
- 3. Raa' with a kasrah that is preceded by a dammah is made heavy when pausing and is made light when continuing, e.g. **نُذِرْ** *nudhuri* / **نُذِرُ** *nudhur*.

How to break down words letter by letter:

The word **رُسُلُ** *rusulu*: رَ raa' dammah: رُ *ru*; سِ seen dammah: سُ *su* = رُسُ *rusu*; لَ laam dammah: لُ *lu*, = **رُسُلُ** *rusulu*.

EXERCISE

حُشِرَ kh <u>u</u> shira	جُعِلَ ju' <u>i</u> la	كُثِرَ kath <u>u</u> ra	خُبِثَ khab <u>u</u> tha	بُهِتَ bu <u>h</u> ita
رُبِعَ rubu' <u>u</u>	رُسُلُ rusu <u>l</u> u	ذُكِرَ dh <u>u</u> kira	دُعِيَ du' <u>i</u> ya	خُلِقَ khu <u>l</u> iqā
طُبِعَ ṭu <u>b</u> i'a	ضُرِبَ ḍu <u>r</u> iba	صُفِيَ ṣu <u>ḥ</u> ufi	أَعْظُ a' <u>i</u> z <u>u</u>	سُقِطَ su <u>q</u> iṭa

لُعِنَ lu'ina	كُتِبَ kutiba	قُتِلَ qutila	فُعِلَ fu'ila	عُفِيَ 'ufiya
أُخِرَ ukharu'	وُجِدَ wujida	وُضِعَ wuḍi'a	نُفِخَ nufikha	مُنِعَ muni'a

4. The letter with ḍammah takes a sukoon (becomes vowelless) when pausing, e.g., أُخِرَ 'ukharu' > أُخِرَ 'ukhar.



LESSON 10

Ḍammatayn [—] (tanween ad.Ḍammatayn)

We have put the lesson on tanween with Ḍammatayn after the lesson on Ḍammah so as to highlight the connection and differences between them.

Notes:

1. Ḍammatayn (two Ḍammahs) is also called tanween; it looks like an upside-down Ḍammah placed on top of another Ḍammah.
2. The letter with tanween should not be elongated so much that it sounds like waw, e.g., بُ **un** / بُونْ **boon**. The Ḍammah should not be pronounced in such a way that it sounds like a fathah or kasrah.
3. The heavy (*mufakhkham*) letters mentioned above remain heavy, and the light (*muraqqaq*) letters remain light.

Rule 1:

Raa' with Ḍammatayn is pronounced heavily, as is the case with one Ḍammah, e.g. بَشَرٌ **basharun**.



ح hun	ج jun	ث thun	ت tun	ب bun
ز zun	ر run	ذ dhun	د dun	خ khun
ط ṭun	ض ḍun	ص ṣun	ش shun	س sun
ق qun	ف fun	غ ghun	ع 'un	ظ ẓun
و wun	ن nun	م mun	ل lun	ك kun
	ي yun	أ un	ه hun	

4. If both heavy and light letters occur together in the same word, it is essential to pay attention to each separately and not confuse them, e.g., ظَلَلْ zulalun: the ḡa' is heavy and the laam is light. Other examples: خُشِبْ khushubun, بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun, سُورٌ sururun.

How to break down words letter by letter

The word عَمَلْ 'amalun: عَيْنُ ayn fathah: عَ 'a; مِيمُ meem fathah: مَ ma = عَمَ 'ama; لَ laam dammatayn: لُ lun = عَمَلْ 'amalun.

EXERCISE

حَرْجٌ ḥarajun	قَتَرَةٌ qataratun	بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun	خُشْبٌ khushubun	نَصَبٌ naṣabun
سُرُرٌ sururun	حُمُرٌ ḥumurun	زَبَدٌ zabadun	أَحَدٌ aḥadun	أَخٌ 'akhun
بَيْعٌ biya'un	قِطْعٌ qita'un	عَرَضٌ 'aradun	مَرَضٌ maradun	قَتَرٌ qatarun
نُزُلٌ nuzulun	رُسُلٌ rusulun	مَلَكٌ malakun	خُلُقٌ khuluqun	غُرْفٌ ghurafun
ظَمَأٌ zama'un	سَكَنٌ sakanun	أُذُنٌ udhunun	قَدَمٌ qadamun	قَسَمٌ qasamun

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has dammatayn, the tanween becomes a sukoon (vowelless), e.g., مَلَكٌ malakun > مَلَكٌ malak; قَدَمٌ qadamun > قَدَمٌ qadam. Taa' marbootah becomes haa' when pausing at it, e.g., بَقَرَةٌ baqaratun > بَقَرَةٌ baqarah; حَسَنَةٌ ḥasanatun > حَسَنَةٌ ḥasanah.



LESSON 11

Sukoon [◌ْ ◌َ]

Notes:

1. The sukoon may look like the top of the letter khaa' without the dot on top, like this: ْ, or it may appear in the form of a small circle, like this: ◌◌; it always appears above the letter. It does not have any sound of its own; rather it is always connected to another letter.

أُتْ 'ut	إِثْ 'it	أَتْ 'at	أُبْ 'ub	إِبْ 'ib	أَبْ 'ab
أُجْ 'uj	إِجْ 'ij	أَجْ 'aj	أُثْ 'uth	إِثْ 'ith	أَثْ 'ath
أُخْ 'ukh	إِخْ 'ikh	أَخْ 'akh	أُحْ 'uh	إِحْ 'ih	أَحْ 'ah
أُدْ 'udh	إِذْ 'idh	أَدْ 'adh	أُدْ 'ud	إِدْ 'id	أَدْ 'ad
أُزْ 'uz	إِزْ 'iz	أَزْ 'az	أُرْ 'ur	إِرْ 'ir	أَرْ 'ar

أَشْ 'ush	إِشْ 'ish	أَشْ 'ash	أُسْ 'us	إِسْ 'is	أَسْ 'as
أَضْ 'ud	إِضْ 'id	أَضْ 'ad	أُضْ 'us	إِضْ 'is	أَضْ 'as
أُظْ 'uz	إِظْ 'iz	أُظْ 'az	أُطْ 'ut	إِطْ 'it	أُطْ 'at
أُغْ 'ugh	إِغْ 'igh	أُغْ 'agh	أُعْ 'u'	إِعْ 'i'	أُعْ 'a'
أُقْ 'uq	إِقْ 'iq	أُقْ 'aq	أُفْ 'uf	إِفْ 'if	أُفْ 'af
أُلْ 'ul	إِلْ 'il	أُلْ 'al	أُكْ 'uk	إِكْ 'ik	أُكْ 'ak
أُنْ 'un	إِنْ 'in	أُنْ 'an	أُمْ 'um	إِمْ 'im	أُمْ 'am
أُءْ 'u'	إِءْ 'i'	أُءْ 'a'	أُهْ 'uh	إِهْ 'ih	أُهْ 'ah

Rules:

1. The following letters -- ق *qaaf*, ط *taa'*, ب *baa'*, ج *jeem*, د *daal* -- should be pronounced with the quality of qalqalah (vibration or unrest). This refers to vibration in the voice in the point of articulation (*makhraj*) when pronouncing the letter with sukoon, so as to give a strong emphasis to it. Hence these five letters are called the letters of qalqalah.

2. The raa' with sukoon (raa' saakinah) that is preceded by a letter with a fathah or dammah is heavy, e.g., **أَرْحَمُ** arḥamu, **أُرْسِلَ** ursila.
3. It is essential to show students the difference between the letters of qalqalah and letters in which there is no qalqalah, and to tell them not to pronounce any letters in this manner except the letters of qalqalah.

How to break down words letter by letter

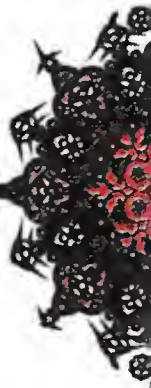
The word **نَبْتِهْلَ** nabtahil: noon fathah: *na*; baa' sukoon: *b* = **نَبْ** nab; taa' fathah: *ta* = **نَبْتَ** nabta; haa' kasrah **لَ** laam: **هْلَ** hil, = **نَبْتِهْلَ** nabtahil.

Another example is the word **فِتْنَةً** fitnatan: faa' kasrah **تَ** taa': **فِتْ** fit; noon fathah: *na*, = **فِتْنَ** fitna; taa' fathatayn: **تَانْ** tan, = **فِتْنَةً** fitnatan.

4. Avoid pausing at the vowelless letter (letter with sukoon) when pronouncing it, because doing so may shift the point of articulation from its correct location.

EXERCISE

يُثْبِتُ yuthbitu	مُثْقَلَةٌ muthqalatun	مَتْرَبَةٌ matrabatin	فِتْنَةٌ fitnatun	صُبْحًا ṣubh.an	صَبَغَ ṣibghin
بَخْسًا bakhsan	نَخْلٌ nakhlun	يَحْسَبُ yaḥsabu	أَحْمَدُ 'aḥmadu	زَجْرَةٌ zajratun	أَجْرٌ 'ajrun



عَرَشٌ 'arshun	حَرْتُ ḥarthun	نُذْرًا nudhran	عُذْرًا udhran'	قَدَحًا qadḥan	يُدْخِلُ yudkhilu
نَشْطًا nasṭhan	مُشْرِكٌ mushrikun	مِسْكٌ miskun	مَسْغَبَةٌ masghabatin	رِزْقٌ rizqun	جُزْءٌ juz'un
نُطْفَةٌ nuṭfatan	نُطْعِمُ nuṭ'imu	نَضْرَةٌ naḍratan	قَضْبًا qaḍban	فَصْلٌ faṣlun	نَصْرٌ naṣrun
مَغْفِرَةٌ maghfiratin	لَغْوٌ laghwun	مُعْتَدٍ mu'tadin	بَعْضٌ ba'din	يُظْهِرُ yuẓhiru	أَظْلَمُ aẓlamu
مُكْتٍ mukthin	ذِكْرٌ dhikrun	مَقْرَبَةٌ maqrabatin	نَقْعًا naq'an	نَفَقَةٌ nafqahu	نَفْسٌ nafsun
لَهْوٌ lahwun	بَهْجَةٌ bahjatin	شَمْسًا shamsan	أَمْرٌ amrun'	أَلْفٌ alfun'	مِلْحٌ milḥun
كَأْسًا ka'san	شَأْنٌ sha'nun	شِثْمٌ shi'tum	لَوْلُؤًا lu'lu'an	مُؤْمِنٌ mu'minun	شَهْرٌ shahrūn

5. When pausing at a letter with sukoon (vowelless letter), it remains as is with no change or substitution, e.g., فَارْغَبْ farghab. If it is one of the letters of qalqalah and it has a vowel, then when pausing at it the vowel becomes a sukoon and the qalqalah remains, e.g., حَسَدٌ ḥasada > حَسَدٌ ḥasad.



LESSON 12

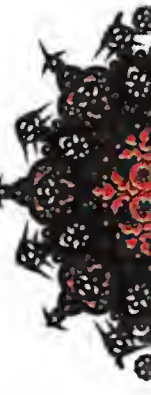
Shaddah [ـّـ] (Doubling)

We have put this lesson after the lesson on the sukoon because the shaddah doubles the letter so that it is as if there are two letters, the first of which is vowelless (has a sukoon).

Note:

1. When a letter is doubled with a shaddah, the letter is pronounced twice and is connected to the letter that comes before it.
2. Avoid elongating the doubled letter. Ghunnah of the doubled meem and noon should last for two counts, e.g. inna, 'amma.
3. Avoid elongating the letter that comes before the doubled letter, e.g., أَبّ 'abba/ أَبّ 'aabbā; أَتّ 'atta/ أَتّ 'aatta.

أَتّ 'attu	أَتّ 'atti	أَتّ 'atta	أَبّ 'abbu	أَبّ 'abbi	أَبّ 'abba
أَجّ 'ajju	أَجّ 'ajji	أَجّ 'ajja	أَثّ 'aththu	أَثّ 'aththi	أَثّ 'aththa
أَخّ 'akhkhu	أَخّ 'akhkhi	أَخّ 'akhkha	أَحّ 'ahhu	أَحّ 'ahhi	أَحّ 'ahhJa



أَذُّ 'adhdhu	أَذِي 'adhdhi	أَذَا 'adhdha	أَدُّ 'addu	أَدِي 'addi	أَدَا 'adda
أَزُّ 'azzu	أَزِي 'azzi	أَزَا 'azza	أَرُّ 'arru	أَرِي 'arri	أَرَا 'arra
أَشُّ 'ashshu	أَشِي 'ashshi	أَشَا 'ashsha	أَسُّ 'assu	أَسِي 'assi	أَسَا 'assa
أَضُّ 'adḍu	أَضِي 'adḍi	أَضَا 'adḍa	أُضُّ 'aṣṣu	أُضِي 'aṣṣi	أُضَا 'aṣṣa
أَظُّ 'azḍu	أَظِي 'azḍi	أَظَا 'azḍa	أَطُّ 'aṭṭu	أَطِي 'aṭṭi	أَطَا 'aṭṭa
أَغُّ aghghu'	أَغِي 'aghghi	أَغَا 'aghgha	أَعُّ 'a''u	أَعِي 'a''i	أَعَا 'a''a
أَقُّ 'aqqu	أَقِي 'aqqi	أَقَا 'aqqā	أَفُّ 'affu	أَفِي 'affi	أَفَا 'affa
أَلُّ 'allu	أَلِي 'alli	أَلَا 'alla	أَكُّ 'akku	أَكِي 'akki	أَكَا 'akka
أَنُّ 'annu	أَنِي 'anni	أَنَا 'anna	أَمُّ 'ammu	أَمِي 'ammi	أَمَا 'amma
أَهُّ 'ahhu	أَهِي 'ahhi	أَهَا 'ahha	أَوُّ 'awwu	أَوِي 'awwi	أَوَا 'awwa
	أَيُّ 'ayyu	أَيِي 'ayyi	أَيَا 'ayya		



Rules:

1. It is essential to exaggerate the doubling of waw and yaa'; they should be doubled without ghunnah, e.g. *أَوَّل* 'awwala, *قِيَمَةٌ* qayyimatun.

How to break down words letter by letter

The word *قَدَّرَ* qaddara: قاف qaaf fathah دال daal: قَدَّ qad; دال daal fathah: دَ da = قَدَّ qadda; را raa' fathah: رَ ra = قَدَّرَ qaddara.

بِقُوَّةٍ Biquwwatin: با ba kasrah: بَ bi; قاف qaaf dammah *وَو* waw = *بِقُو* biquw; *وَو* waw fathah: وَ wa = *بِقُوْوَ* biquwwa; تا taa' kasratayn: *ة* tin = *بِقُوَّةٍ* biquwwatin.

EXERCISE

يَبْتُ yabu th thu	يَتَّقِهِ yatta q hi	يَتَّبِعُ yatta bi 'u	حَبَّةٍ ha bb atin	حَبَّ ha bb aba
يَتَقَدَّمُ yataqa dd ama	يُقَدِّرُ yuqa dd iru	يَتَأَخَّرُ yata' akhk hara	أَخَّرَتْ ' akhk harat	سُجِّدًا su jj adan
تَيَسَّرَ taya ss ara	يَنْزِلُ yatana zz alu	مَعَرَّةٍ ma' arr atan	مُحَرَّرًا muha rr aran	مُؤَدِّينَ mu'a dh dhinun
تَطَّلِعُ ta tt ali'u	فِضَّةٍ fi dd atin	يَحْضُ yahu dd u	غُصَّةٍ ghu ss atin	خُشَعًا khu sh sha'an

تَشَقَّقُ tasha qq aqu	حَقًّا ḥa qq an	صَفًّا ṣa ff an	دَعَا da''an	يَدْعُ yadu''u
عُتُوً 'utu ww in	عَدُوً 'adu ww un	مُعَلِّمٌ mu'allamun	مُسَلِّمَةٌ musallamatun	رَكَبَكَ rak k abaka
دُرِّيُّ durri yy un	قَوِيُّ qawi yy un	وَلِيُّ wali yy un	غَنِيُّ ghani yy un	وَصِيَّةً waṣi yy atan
يَشَقِّقُ yushsha qq iqu	يَطْوَفُ yaṭ ṭ awwaf	يَذْكُرُ yadh dh akkar	حُجَّةٌ ḥuj j atun	أَذَنَ adh dh ana
مُنَشَّرَةٌ munash sh aratan	فَقَطَعَ faqaṭ ṭ a'a	دَكَّةً dak k atan	مُطَهَّرَةٌ muṭa h aratan	لُجِّيُّ lu j jiyyin

2. When pausing at a doubled letter with no qalqalah, avoid pronouncing it with qalqalah. If the doubled letter should be pronounced with qalqalah, it is obligatory to do so, e.g., بِالْحَقِّ bil-ḥa**qq**i.

3. When pausing at the following doubled letters, they should be pronounced firmly:

ن Noon -- e.g., لَهْنٌ lahunna > لَهْنٌ lahun**n**

ي Yaa -- e.g., قَوِيُّ qawiyyun > قَوِيٌّ qawi**yy**

ر Raa -- e.g., مُسْتَقِرٌّ mustaqirrun > مُسْتَقِرٌّ mustaqi**rr**.



LESSON 13

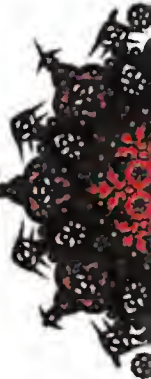
Letters of elongation: ا alif, و waw, ي yaa

Rules:

1. *Alif saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a fathah is a letter of elongation (*ḥarf madd*), e.g., با baa, تا taa, ثا thaa.
2. *Waw saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a dammah is a letter of elongation, e.g., بو boo, تو too, ثو thoo.
3. *Yaa saakinah* (with a sukoon) preceded by a letter with a kasrah is a letter of elongation, e.g., بي bee, تي tee, ثي thee.

Notes:

1. These three letters (ا alif, و waw and ي yaa) are the letters of elongation (*ḥuroof al-madd*); they are elongated for two counts, no more and no less. The one who makes the elongation any longer or shorter than that has made a mistake. The teacher should train the students to pronounce this elongation properly.



ثَا thaa	تِي tee	تُو too	تَا taa	بِي bee	بُو boo	بَا baa
حُو hoo	حَا haa	جِي jee	جُو joo	جَا jaa	ثِي thee	ثُو thoo
دِي dee	دُو doo	دَا daa	خِي khee	خُو khoo	خَا khaa	حِي hee
زَا zaa	رِي ree	رُو roo	رَا raa	ذِي dhee	ذُو dhoo	ذَا dhaa
شُو shoo	شَا shaa	سِي see	سُو soo	سَا saa	زِي zee	زُو zoo
ضِي dee	ضُو doo	ضَا daa	صِي see	صُو soo	صَا saa	شِي shee
عَا aa'	ظِي zee	ظُو zoo	ظَا zaa	طِي tee	طُو too	طَا taa
فُو foo	فَا faa	غِي ghee	غُو ghoo	غَا ghaa	عِي 'ee	عُو 'oo
كِي kee	كُو koo	كََا kaa	قِي qee	قُو qoo	قَا qaa	فِي fee
نَا naa	مِي mee	مُو moo	مَا maa	لِي lee	لُو loo	لَا laa
هُو hoo	هَا haa	وِي wee	وُو woo	وَا waa	نِي nee	نُو noo
يِي yee	يُو yoo	يَا yaa	ءِي 'ee	ءُو 'oo	ءَا 'aa	هِي hee



How to know how long elongation should be:

In this case the elongation is to be estimated on the basis of clenching an open hand or opening a clenched hand at an average speed (neither too quickly nor too slowly). This can only be taught by demonstrating it to the students.

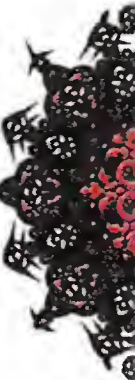
2. The teacher should teach these letters with correct pronunciation from the appropriate points of articulation (*makhaarij*). Pronouncing them in a manner that makes them sound like another vowel should be avoided.
3. Elongation should be limited to the letters of elongation only and should not include the preceding and following letters.

How to break down words letter by letter

The word نُوْحِيهَا *nooḥeehaa*: نوون noon dammah واو waw:
 نُو *noo*; حَا *ḥaa' kasrah* يَا *yaa*: حِي *hee* = نُوْحِي *nooḥee*; هَا *ḥaa'*
 fathah أَلِف *alif*: هَا *ḥaa* = نُوْحِيهَا *nooḥeehaa*.

EXERCISE

ثَابِتٌ thaa ab itun	فَتِيلًا fate ee lan	قَتُورًا qato oo ran	تَارِكٌ ta ar ikun
مُبِينٌ mube ee nun	بُورًا bo oo ran	نَبَاتًا naba aa tan	حُوبًا ho oo ban



حَاجِزًا ḥaajizan	عَجِيبٌ 'ajeebun	جُوعٌ joo'in	عُجَابٌ 'ajaabun
أَثِيمٌ 'athemmin	لَمَثُوبَةٌ lamathoobatun	شَدِيدٌ shadeedun	وَدُودٌ wadoodun
دَانٍ daanin	خِيفَةٌ kheefatan	فَخُورٌ fakhoorun	خَاتَمٌ khaatama
مُحِيطٌ muḥeetun	زَانٍ zaanin	رِيعٌ ree'in	بُرُوجًا buroojan
رَاقٍ raaqin	نَذِيرٌ nadheerin	خَذُولًا khadhoolan	عَذَابٌ 'adhaabun
نُشُورًا nushooran	شَاكِرٌ shaakirun	يَسِيرٌ yaseerun	سُورَةٌ sooratun
حِسَابًا hisaaban	عَزِيزٌ 'azeezun	وَزُورًا wazooran	هَضِيمٌ haḍeemun
مَخْضُودٌ makhdoodin	ضَاحِكًا ḍaahikan	مُصِيبَةٌ muṣeebatun	صُورَةٌ ṣooratin
صَادِقًا ṣaadiqin	شَيْبًا sheeban	عَابِدٌ 'aabidun	عَظِيمٌ 'azeemun
مَكْظُومٌ makzoomun	ظَالِمٌ zaalimun	لَطِيفٌ laṭeefun	فُطُورٌ fuṭoorin
خِطَابًا khiṭaaban	غَفُورٌ ghafoorun	فَارِضٌ faariḍun	تَغِيضٌ tagheedun
لُغُوبٌ lughootin	غَاسِقٌ ghaasiqin	سَعِيدٌ sa'eedun	قُعُودٌ qu'oodun

وَكِيلٌ wakeelun	شَكُورٌ shakoorun	كَاتِبٌ kaatibun	فَقِيرٌ faqeerun
وَقُودٌ wuqoodun	قَادِرٌ qaadirun	حَفِيزٌ ḥafeezun	نَارٌ naarun
سَمِيعٌ samee'un	مُوصٍ mooṣin	مَارِدٌ maaridin	غَلِيزٌ ghaleezun
قُلُوبٌ qulooḥun	لَازِبٌ laazibin	شُھُودٌ shuhoodun	هَادٍ haadin
تَحْوِيلًا taḥweelan	دَاوُودٌ Daawoodu	بِوَادٍ biwaadin	حَنِيدٌ ḥaneedhin
نُورٌ noorun	يُحْيِ yuḥyee	عُيُونٌ 'uyoonin	يَابِسٌ yaabisin
بَئِيسٌ ba'eesin	رَءُوفٌ ra'ooḥun	ءَامَنَ 'aamana	شَهِيدٌ shaheedun
أُوتِينَا 'ooteenaa	أُودِينَا 'oodheenaa	نُوحِيهَا nooḥeenaa	

4. When pausing at the letter that follows the elongated letter (*ḥarf madd*), it may be made extra long, between two and six counts when pronouncing the sukoon, e.g.,
دَانٍ daanin > دَانَ daan; سَمِيعٌ samee'un > سَمِيعٌ samee';
يَعْلَمُونَ ya'lamoon > يَعْلَمُونَ ya'lamoon.

5. When pausing at a letter with qalqalah that follows an elongated letter, as well as elongating it, it should also be recited with qalqalah after the sukoon, e.g.,
شَدِيدٌ shadeedun > شَدِيدٌ shadeed; عَجِيبٌ 'ajeebun > عَجِيبٌ 'ajeeb.

LESSON 14

Leen letters (yaa — waw و)

Rule 1:

If the yaa' or waw has a sukoon and the preceding letter has a fathah, it is called a *leen* letter (*ḥarf al-leen*), e.g., **بَوّ** baw, **بَيّ** bay, **تَوّ** taw, **تَيّ** tay.

Notes:

1. The *leen* letters are to be pronounced in a light (*muraqqaq*), easy and relaxed manner. They should also be pronounced differently from the letters of elongation.
2. The *leen* letters are to be elongated for two counts, like the letters of elongation. They should not be pronounced in a manner that would lead to them being confused with other letters.

جَيّ	جَوّ	ثَيّ	ثَوّ	تَيّ	تَوّ	بَيّ	بَوّ
jay	jaw	thay	thaw	tay	taw	bay	baw
ذَيّ	ذَوّ	دَيّ	دَوّ	خَيّ	خَوّ	حَيّ	حَوّ
dhay	dhaw	day	daw	khay	khaw	ḥay	ḥaw

شَى	شَوْ	سَى	سَوْ	زَى	زَوْ	رَى	رَوْ
shay	shaw	say	saw	zay	saw	ray	raw
ظَى	ظَوْ	طَى	طَوْ	ضَى	ضَوْ	صَى	صَوْ
zay	zaw	ṭay	ṭaw	ḍay	ḍaw	ṣay	ṣaw
قَى	قَوْ	فَى	فَوْ	غَى	غَوْ	عَى	عَوْ
qay	qaw	fay	faw	ghay	ghaw	ay'	aw'
نَى	نَوْ	مَى	مَوْ	لَى	لَوْ	كَى	كَوْ
nay	naw	may	maw	lay	law	kay	kaw
يَى	يَوْ	ءَى	ءَوْ	هَى	هَوْ	وَى	وَوْ
yay	yaw	'ay	'aw	hay	haw	way	waw

How to break down words letter by letter:

The word عَفَوْنَا 'afawnaa: عَيْن 'ayn
fathah: ع 'a; فا faa' fathah واو waw: فَوْ
faw = عَفَوْ 'afaw; نون noon fathah أَلِف
alif: نَا naa = عَفَوْنَا 'awfawnaa.

The word رُوَيْدًا ruwaydan: رَا raa'
ḍammah: رُ ru; واو waw fathah يَا
ya: وَيْ way = رُوَيْ way; دال daal
fathatayn: دَا dan = رُوَيْدًا ruwaydan.



EXERCISE

نَجَّيْنَا najjaynaa	نَجَّوْتَ najawta	أَتَيْتَ 'atayta	تَوْبَةً tawbatan	بَيْنَهَا baynahaa
بِدَيْنٍ bidaynin	غَدَوْتَ ghadawta	خَيْرًا khayran	خَوْفٌ khawfun	حَيْرَانَ ḥayraana
سَوْفَ sawfa	زَيْغٌ zayghun	زَوْجًا zawjan	قُرَيْشٍ qurayshin	يَرَوْنَ yarawna
تَرْضَوْنَ tardawna	عَصَيْتَ 'aṣayta	صَوْمًا ṣawman	شَيْبَةً shaybatan	لَشَوْبًا lashawban
غَوْرًا ghawran	عَيْنٌ 'aynun	فِرْعَوْنَ Fir'awna	طَيْرًا ṭayran	طَوْعًا ṭaw'an
كَيْدًا kaydan	كَوَّكَبٌ kawkabun	سَقَيْتَ saqayta	قَوْلًا qawlan	أَخْفَيْتُمْ 'akhfaytum
بَنَيْنَا baynaa	نَوْمٌ nawmun	مَيْلًا maylan	مَوْرًا mawran	عَلَيْهَا 'alayhaa
أَيْنَمَا aynamaa'	أَوْتَادًا 'awtaadan	هَيْهَاتَ hayhaat	هَوْنًا hawnan	وَيْلٌ waylun
يَوْمَيْنِ yawmayni	قَوْسَيْنِ qawsayni	عَيْنَيْنِ 'aynayni	حَوْلَيْنِ ḥawlayni	حُسْنَيْنِ ḥusnayayni
حَوْلَهَا ḥawlahaa	الَّذِينَ alladhayni	سَيْرًا sayran	يَرْضَيْنَ yardayna	غَيْرَهَا ghayrahaa
لَوْحٍ lawhin	رُودًا ruwaydan	يَوْمًا yawman	كَامِلَيْنِ kaamilayni	

3. The word عَيْنَيْنِ 'aynayni contains two yaa's with *leen*; they should be separated and not pronounced as if they have a vowel other than sukoon. In the word اَعْطَيْنَا a'taynaa, the *taa'* is heavy (*mufakhkham*), not light (*muraqqaq*). The yaa' and alif should each be elongated for two counts only.

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that is preceded by a *leen* letter, the *leen* may be elongated for between two and six counts, e.g., خَوْفٍ khawfin > خَوْفٌ khawf; قُرَيْشٍ Qurayshin > قُرَيْشٌ Quraysh.



LESSON 15

Small alif, waw, ya

[اَ، وِ، يِ]

It should be noted that the letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*) are of two types. One is the commonly used type, e.g., **بَا** baa, **بُو** boo, **بِي** bee; the other is a small form of these letters that takes the place of the letters themselves, e.g., **بَ** baa, **بِ** boo, **بِ** bee.

Notes:

1. The small alif that appears above the letter after the fathah (e.g., **بَ** baa), the small waw that appears after the dammah (e.g., **بِ** boo) and the small yaa that appears after the kasrah (e.g., **بِ** bee) indicate an omitted letter that should be elongated for two counts.
2. When pronouncing the noon and meem, they should not be pronounced from the nasal cavity any more than is necessary.

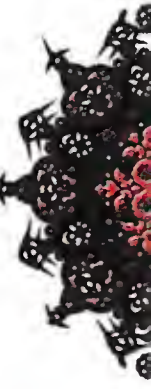
How to describe extended letters

بَ Baa: با baa' fathah small ألف alif: **بَا** baa
بِ Boo: با baa' dammah small واو waw: **بُو** boo
بِ Bee: با baa' kasrah small يا yaa': **بِي** bee

ثِے thee	ثُو thoo	ثَا thaa	تِے tee	تُو too	تَا taa	بِے bee	بُو boo	بَا baa
خِے khee	خُو khoo	خَا khaa	حِے hee	حُو hoo	حَا haa	جِے jee	جُو joo	جَا jaa
رِے ree	رُو roo	رَا raa	ذِے dhee	ذُو dhoo	ذَا dhaa	دِے dee	دُو doo	دَا daa
شِے shee	شُو shoo	شَا shaa	سِے see	سُو soo	سَا saa	زِے zee	زُو zoo	زَا zaa
طِے tee	طُو too	طَا taa	ضِے dee	ضُو doo	ضَا daa	صِے see	صُو soo	صَا saa
غِے ghēe	غُو ghoo	غَا ghaa	عِے ēe	عُو oo	عَا aa	ظِے zee	ظُو zoo	ظَا zaa
کِے kee	کُو koo	کَا kaa	قِے qee	قُو qoo	قَا qaa	فِے fee	فُو foo	فَا faa
نِے nee	نُو noo	نَا naa	مِے mee	مُو moo	مَا maa	لِے lee	لُو loo	لَا laa
عِے ee'	عُو oo'	عَا aa'	هِے hee	هُو hoo	هَا haa	وِے wee	وُو woo	وَا waa
			یِے yee	یُو yoo	یَا yaa			

How to break down words letter by letter

The word مُوسَى Moosaa: میم meem dammah و waw: moo; seen fathah small ألف alif: سى saa = مُوسَى Moosaa



The word **يَهِي** bihee: **بَا** baa' kasrah: **بِي** bi; **هَآ** haa' kasrah small
يَا yaa': **هِي** hee = **يَهِي** bihee.

The word **لَاهُو** lahoo: **لَام** laam fathah: **لَا** la; **هَآ** haa' dammah
small **وَاو** waw: **هُو** hoo = **لَاهُو** lahoo.

EXERCISE:

آتَى 'ataa	أَوْحَى awḥaa	فَهَدَى fahadaa	يَرَى yaraa	تُجْزَى tujzaa
عَصَى 'aṣaa	يَرْضَى yardaa	لَظَى laḏaa	يَسْعَى yas'aa	أَبَى 'abaa
أَبْكَى 'abkaa	قَلَى qalaa	رَمَى ramaa	عَسَى 'asaa	يَخْشَى yakhshaa
رَأَى ra'aa	يَحْيَى yahyaa	طَغَى ṭaghaa	يَخْفَى yakhfaa	أَبْقَى 'abqaa
إِيْمَانَهُ 'eemaanahoo	أَدْنَى 'adnaa	غَوَى ghawaa	أَذْهَى adhaa	نَلَهَى talahhaa
أَمَانَهُ 'amaatahoo	عِبَادَهُ 'ibaaduhoo	عِظَامَهُ 'izaamuhoo	بَنَانَهُ banaanahoo	سُبْحَانَهُ subḥaanahoo
صَدْرَهُ ṣadrahoo	أَطْعَمَهُ 'aṭ'amahoo	قَبَضَتْهُ qabḍatuhoo	وَتَأَقَّهُ wathaaqahoo	خَلَقَهُ khalaqahoo
وُورِي wooriya	خَتَمَهُ khitaamuhoo	دَاوَدُ Daawoodu	يَسْتَوْنَ yastawoonaa	فِصَالُهُ fiṣaaluhoo
طَعَامِهِ ṭa'aamihee	قَبْلِهِ qablihee	بَعْدِهِ ba'dihee	أَكْفَرَهُ akfarahoo	أَمَرَهُ 'amarahoo



وَجْهٍهٗ wajhihee	هَذِهِهٗ haadhihee	يَلْوُونَ yalwoona	بِهِهٗ bihee	فِيهِهٗ feehee
تُرْزَقَانِهِهٗ turzaqaanihee	رُسُلِهِهٗ rusulihee	عَمَلِهِهٗ 'amalihee	تُقَاتِنِهِهٗ tuqaatihee	بَطْنِهِهٗ batnihee
ءَايَاتِهِهٗ 'ayaatihee	لِقَاوْمِهِهٗ liqawmihee	قِيلِهِهٗ qeelihee	يُحْيِيهِهٗ yuhyee	يَسْتَحْيِيهِهٗ yastahyee
إِلَافِهِمْ 'eelaafihim		بِمُزَاحَازِهِهٗ bimuzahzihee		

3. There is no change in the pronunciation of a word that ends with a small alif when pausing at it, e.g., قَالَى qalaa, غَوَى ghawaa.

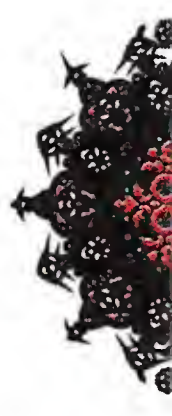
4. When pausing at such words, they should not be elongated for more than two counts. Elongating them for more than that is a mistake.

Rule 1:

When pausing at a letter followed by a small waw, the small waw is omitted and one should stop at the letter that comes before it, making it vowelless (sukoon), e.g., لَاهُ laho > لَ la.

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter followed by a small yaa', the small yaa' is omitted and one should stop at the letter that comes before it, making it vowelless (sukoon), e.g., بِيهِ bihee > بِ bih.



Rule 3:

When pausing at a word that does not end with haa', such as the words **يُسْتَحْيٰ** yustahy**ee** and **يُحْيٰ** yuhy**ee**, the end of the word does not change; rather it is elongated for two counts, e.g., **يُسْتَحْيٰ** yustahy**ee**.

With regard to the Indian Muṣḥaf, the above lesson is as follows:

Upright fathah [ـَ], upside-down dammah [ـِ] and upright kasrah [ـِ]

The upright fathah and upside-down dammah that appear above the letter and the upright kasrah that appears below the letter indicate a letter that is omitted; it is to be elongated for two counts, e.g., **آيَتِه** aay**aatihee**, **لَه** lah**oo**.

<div>ج ج ج</div> <div>jee joo jaa</div>	<div>ث ث ث</div> <div>thee thoo thaa</div>	<div>ت ت ت</div> <div>tee too taa</div>	<div>ب ب ب</div> <div>bee boo baa</div>
<div>ذ ذ ذ</div> <div>dhee dhoo dhaa</div>	<div>د د د</div> <div>dee doo daa</div>	<div>خ خ خ</div> <div>khee khoo khaa</div>	<div>ح ح ح</div> <div>hee hoo haa</div>
<div>ش ش ش</div> <div>shee shoo shaa</div>	<div>س س س</div> <div>see soo saa</div>	<div>ز ز ز</div> <div>zee zoo zaa</div>	<div>ر ر ر</div> <div>ree roo raa</div>
<div>ظ ظ ظ</div> <div>zee zoo zaa</div>	<div>ط ط ط</div> <div>tee too taa</div>	<div>ض ض ض</div> <div>dee doo daa</div>	<div>ص ص ص</div> <div>see soo saa</div>
<div>ق ق ق</div> <div>qee qoo qaa</div>	<div>ف ف ف</div> <div>fee foo faa</div>	<div>غ غ غ</div> <div>ghee ghoo ghaa</div>	<div>ع ع ع</div> <div>'ee 'oo 'aa</div>

ن ن ن nee noo naa	م م م mee moo maa	ل ل ل lee loo laa	ك ك ك kee koo kaa
ي ي ي yee yoo yaa	ء ء ء 'ee 'oo 'aa	ه ه ه hee hoo haa	و و و wee woo waa

How to break down the word

اَيْتِه aayaatihee: همزة hamzah upright fathah: ا'aa; يا yaa' upright fathah: ي yaa = اَي' aayaa; تا taa' kasrah: تِ ti = اَيْتِ aayaati; ها haa' upright kasrah: ه hee = اَيْتِه aayaatihee.
The word لَاه laahoo: لام laam fathah: ل la; ها haa' upside-down dammah: ه hoo = لَاه laahoo.

EXERCISE

سَجَى sajaa	أَوْحَى awhaa	فَهَدَى fahadaa	يَرَى yaraa	تُجَزَى tajzaa
سُبْحَنَه subhaanahoo	إِيْمَنَه 'eemaanahoo	فِضْلَه fiṣaalahoo	أَبَى 'abaa	أَتَى 'ataa
تُقَانِه tufaatihee	أَمَانَه 'amaatahoo	عِبَادَه 'ibaaduhoo	عِظَامَه 'izaamahoo	بَنَانَه banaanahoo
فِيَه feeh ee	قَبْلِه qablihee	بَعْدِه ba'dihee	رُسُلِه rusulihee	عَمَلِه 'amalihee
		بِه bihee		

Rule 1:

The word that ends with an upright fathah does not change when pausing thereat, e.g., ^{أَتَى} 'at^{aa}, غَوَى ghaw^{aa}.

Rule 2:

When pausing at a letter that has an upright kasrah or an upside-down dammah, the kasrah or dammah turns into a sukoon, e.g., لَاهُ lah^{oo} > لَاهُ lah, بِيْه bih^{ee} > بِيْه bih. When pausing at a word that ends in a letter other than haa', the end of the word does not change; rather it is elongated for two counts, e.g., يُحْيِ yuhy^{ee}.



LESSON 16

Rules on noon saakinah and tanween

Rules:

1. Noon saakinah (vowelless noon). It has no vowel but it is still pronounced and written, when continuing and when pausing, e.g., مِنْ min, عَنْ 'an.
2. Tanween ("nunation") is an additional noon saakinah that appears at the end of an (indefinite) noun. It is pronounced when continuing, and is omitted when pausing, e.g., عَزِيزٌ 'azeezun, حَكِيمٌ ḥakeemun.

There are four rules (*ahkaam*) regarding the noon saakinah and tanween:

1. izhaar
2. iqlaab
3. idghaam
4. ikhfaa'

Izhaar الإظهار

(lit. "making apparent")

Izhaar الإظهار means pronouncing the letter clearly, from its point of articulation, with no ghunnah.

The letters of izhaar are: ء hamzah, ه haa', ح ḥaa', ع 'ayn, ع ghayn, خ khaa'. These are letters that come from the throat.

Rule:

If the letters of izhaar appear after a noon saakinah or tanween, then the noon saakinah or tanween should be pronounced clearly with no ghunnah.

EXERCISE

يَنْعَوْنَ	يَنْهَوْنَ	أَنْعَمْتَ	يَنْحِتُونَ	فَسَيْدُ غَضُونٍ
وَالْمُنْخِنَقَةُ	مَنْ ءَامَنَ	مَنْ هَادٍ	مَنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ غِلٍّ	مِنْ خَلَفٍ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا	نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا	قُرْءَانًا عَجَبًا
قَرْضًا حَسَنًا	مِثْقًا غَلِيظًا	نَارًا خَالِدًا	عَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ	قَرْيَةٍ هِيَ
شَيْءٌ عَلِيمٌ	حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ	عَذَابٍ غَلِيظٍ	كَذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ	عَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ
أَفْسَحَ هَذَا	حُورٍ عِينٍ	عَزِيزٍ حَكِيمٍ	عَذَابٍ غَلِيظٍ	عَلِيمٍ خَبِيرٍ

Notes:

1. It is essential to pronounce the letter after the noon saakinah or tanween immediately so there will be no ghunnah, but do not rush to pronounce it in such a way that it is moved from its proper point of articulation (*makhraj*).

2. Avoid pausing whilst pronouncing any letter, e.g., أَنْعَمْتُ an'amtu, يَنْعِقُ yan'iqu.
3. In the Muṣḥafs produced by the King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur'an, the presence of a sukoon above the noon saakinah indicates that the noon should be pronounced clearly (with izhaar), e.g., مِنْ هَادٍ min haadin. The presence of tanween (ـً, ـٍ, ـٌ) also indicates that the noon should be pronounced clearly (with izhaar) in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, e.g., قَرَضًا حَسَنًا qardan ḥasanan, حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ ḥakeemin ḥameedin, سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ samee'un 'aleemun.



LESSON 17

Idghaam الإِدْغَام (assimilation)

Idghaam الإِدْغَام occurs when a vowelless (saakin) letter is followed by a letter that has a vowel; the vowelless letter is then assimilated into the vowelised letter, and they become a single letter with shaddah (doubling).

There are six letter of idghaam: **yaa'** ياء, **raa'** راء, **meem** ميم, **laam** لام, **waw** واو and **noon** نون. They may be put together in the (mnemonic) word yarmaloon.

Idghaam falls into two categories:

1. Idghaam with ghunnah

If the letters **yaa'** ياء, **meem** ميم, **waw** واو or **noon** نون occur after a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon saakinah or tanween is assimilated (into the following letter) and pronounced with ghunnah, for two counts. This is called *idghaam naaqis* (incomplete idghaam).

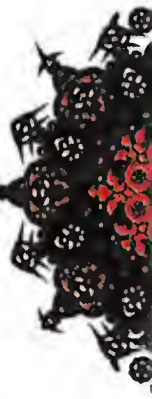
2. Idghaam without ghunnah

If raa or laam appear after a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon saakinah or tanween is assimilated (into the following letter) and pronounced with no ghunnah. This is called *idghaam kaamil* (complete idghaam).

Rule:

If a meem with a vowel appears after a vowelless meem (meem saakin), the meem saakin should be assimilated (into the following letter) with ghunnah, for two counts, e.g., **منهم ما** minhum **maa**.





ثَمَرَةٌ رِزْقًا	بِأَخٍ لَّكُمْ	شَيْءٍ نُّكْرٍ
thamaratir rizqan	bi'akhil lakum	shay'in nukurin
سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ	عَذَابٌ وَاصِبٌ	سِحْرٌ يُؤْثَرُ
sihrum mubeenun	'adhaabuw waasibun	sihruy yu'tharu
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	نَفْسٌ لِّنَفْسٍ	طَلْعٌ نَّضِيدٌ
Ghafoorur raheemun	nafsul linafsin	tal'un nadeedun

Note:

There is no idghaam in words such as the following: قِنَوَانٌ qinwaanun, صِنَوَانٌ şinwaanun, بُنْيَانٌ bunyaanun, أَلْدُنْيَا ad-dunya; rather the noon should be pronounced clearly with no ghunnah.

Examples of vowelled meem after vowelless meem (meem saakinah):

سَعْيُكُمْ مَّشْكُورًا	لَهُمْ مَّغْفِرَةٌ
sa'yukum mashkoozan	lahum muqaami'u
لَهُمْ مَّقَامِعٌ	عَلَيْهِمْ مَّطَرًا
lahum maghfiratun	'alaykum matazan
عَلَيْكُمْ مَّدْرَارًا	مِنْهُمْ مَّعَرَّةٌ
'alayhim maadhaa	minhum ma'arratun
عَلَيْهِمْ مَّاذَا	قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ
'alaykum midraaran	quloobihim maradun



Note:

When assimilating the letters of idghaam (“yarmaloon”) because they follow a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon does not have a sukoon whilst the following letter (م meem, ن noon, ر raa', ل laam) is doubled (shaddah). و Waw and ي yaa' are not doubled. The tanween looks like this: َ, ِ, ُ.

Doubled noon and meem (shaddah)

Doubled noon and meem (i.e., with shaddah) come under the same rule, which is to pronounce clearly the ghunnah of meem and noon when they are doubled, both when continuing and when pausing.

Example of noon:

مِنْ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ min al-jinnati wan-naasi.

Example of meem:

عَمَّ 'amma, ثَمَّ thamma.



LESSON 18

الإقلاب Iqlaab (lit. changing, turning into)

The word الإقلاب *iqlaab* is taken from a root meaning to change or turn into something else. The noon saakinah or tanween turns into a meem when it is followed by a baa', whilst preserving its ghunnah.

Rule:

If the baa' comes after a noon saakinah or tanween, then the noon saakinah or tanween is turned into a meem, with ghunnah for two counts.

How to break down words letter by letter:

The word فَاَنْبَذَ *fambidh*: فَا *faa'* fathah مِم *meem*: فَم *fam*; بَا *baa'*

kasrah ذَال *dhaal*: بَذَ *bidh* = فَاَنْبَذَ *fambidh*

The phrase سَمِعَ بَصِيرًا *samee'um baseerun*: سِين *seen* fathah:

عَيْن *'ayn* dammah م *meem*: مِم *meem* kasrah يَا *yaa'*: مِى *mee* = سَمِى *samee*; مِى *mee*

samee'um; بَا *baa'* فَا *faa'* fathah: بَا *ba* = سَمِى *samee'um* بَا *ba*; صَاد *saad* kasrah يَا *yaa'*:

صِى *see* = سَمِى *samee'um* بَصِى *basee*; رَا *raa'* dammatayn: رَا *raa'*

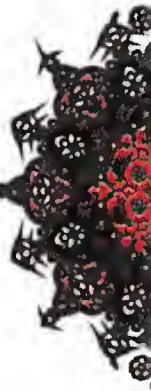
run = سَمِى *samee'um* بَصِيرًا *baseerun*.

Notes:

1. Do not elongate the letter preceding ghunnah; ghunnah should last for two counts.
2. Do not pronounce the noon with the meem in iqlaab, because the meem replaces the noon.

EXERCISE

سُنْبُلَةٌ sumbulatin	فَأَنْبَجَسَتْ fambajasat	يَسْتَنْبِئُونَكَ yastambi'oonaka
مِنْ بَقْلِهَا mim baqlihaa	تَنْبُتُ tumbutu	أَنْبَتَتْ 'ambatat
مِنْ بَعْضٍ mim ba 'din	مَنْ بَخِلَ mam bakhila	مِنْ بَاقِيَةٍ mim baaqiyatin
خَيْرٌ أَبْصِيرًا Khabeeram baṣeeran	مَرْحَبًا بِهِمْ marhabam bihim	مِنْ بَعْدِهَا mim ba 'dihaa
قَوْمًا بُورًا qawmam booran	أَمَدًا بَعِيدًا amadam ba'eedan	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا qawlam baleeghan
كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ kiraamim bararatin	آيَةٍ بَيِّنَةٍ aayatim bayyinatini'	شِقَاقٍ بَعِيدٍ shiqaaqim ba'eedin
خَلِيقٌ بَشَرًا khaaliqam basharan	سَبَابًا بِنَبَاٍ saba'im binaba'in	زَوْجٍ بَهِيَجٍ zawjim baheejin



<p>فَاسِقٌ مِّنْ بَنِي</p> <p>faasiqum binabaa'in</p>	<p>رَجَعٌ مِّنْ بَعِيدٍ</p> <p>raj'um ba'eedun</p>	<p>خَيْرٌ مِّنْ بَصِيرٍ</p> <p>Khabeerum baṣeerun</p>
	<p>بَصِيرٌ مِّنْ بِالْعِبَادِ</p> <p>Baṣeerum bil-'ibaadi</p>	

Note:

When the letter baa' follows a noon saakinah or tanween in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, a small meem appears above the noon saakinah instead of a sukoon; the small meem also appears above a letter with tanween instead of the second symbol of tanween.



LESSON 19

الإخفاء Ikhfa' (lit. hiding)

Ikhfa' الإخفاء means pronouncing a vowelless letter (*ḥarf saakin*) without doubling (*shaddah*), in a manner somewhere between pronouncing it clearly (*izhaar*) and assimilating it into the following letter (*idghaam*), whilst maintaining ghunnah in the noon saakinah and tanween. The letters of ikhfa' are fifteen: ت **taa'**, ث **thaa'**, ج **jeem**, د **daal**, ذ **dhaal**, س **seen**, ش **sheen**, ص **ṣaad**, ض **ḍaad**, ط **ṭaa'**, ظ **ẓaa'**, ف **faa'**, ق **qaaf**, ك **kaaf**.

Rule 1:

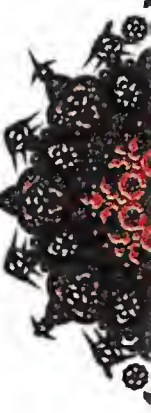
If one of the letters of ikhfaa' follows a noon saakinah or tanween, it is to be pronounced with ghunnah, for two counts.

Note:

If noon saakinah is followed by one of the letters of ikhfaa', it makes no difference if they appear in two separate words or in the same word; it should still be pronounced with ghunnah. This is called *al-ikhfaa' al-ḥaqeeqi* (true ikhfaa').

Rule 2:

If a vowelised baa' is preceded by a meem saakinah it should be pronounced with ikhfaa' and ghunnah, and the ghunnah should last for two counts, e.g., لَٰهُمَّ بِهِ **lahum** bihi. This is called *al-ikhfaa' al-shafawi* (labial ikhfaa' or ikhfaa' of the lips).

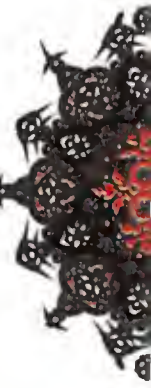


EXERCISE

أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتَى	زَنْجَبِيلًا
جُنْدٌ	مُنْذِرٌ	مُنْزَلًا
إِنْسِنٍ	مَنْشُورًا	مَنْصُورًا
مَنْصُودٍ	قِنْطَارًا	نَنْظُرٌ
مُسْتَنْفِرَةٌ	مُنْقَلَبًا	أَنْكَثًا
مَنْ تَابَ	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	مِنْ جُوعٍ
مِنْ دَافِعٍ	مِنْ ذَكْرِ	مِنْ زَكْوَةٍ
مِنْ سَبِيلٍ	مِنْ شَيْءٍ	مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ
مِنْ ضَرِيعٍ	مِنْ طِينٍ	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ
مِنْ فَضْلٍ	مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ	مِنْ كَأْسٍ



زُرْعَاتًا كُلُّ	سَحَابًا ثِقَالًا	رُطْبًا جَنِيًّا
كَأْسًا دِهَاقًا	نُرَابًا ذَالِكَ	صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا
بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا	عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا	عَذَابًا صَعَدًا
عَذَابًا ضَعْفًا	شَرَابًا طَهُورًا	ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا
خَالِدًا فِيهَا	فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا	رِزْقًا كَرِيمًا
يَوْمَ مِذِّ تُحَدِّثُ	يَوْمَ مِذِّ ثَمَنِيَّةُ	خَلْقٍ جَدِيدِ
بِخَيْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ	بِسَلَمٍ ذَالِكَ	يَوْمَ مِذِّ زُرْقًا
بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمِ	بَأْسٍ شَدِيدِ	بِرِيحٍ صَرَّصِ
لِكُلِّ ضَعْفٍ	بِرِيحٍ طَيِّبَةٍ	لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا
خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٍ	أَجَلٍ قَرِيبٍ	زَوْجٍ كَرِيمِ
ذُلٌّ تَثِيرٌ	شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ	فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ
ضُرٌّ دَعَا	فَاعِلٌ ذَالِكَ	حَمِيدٌ زَعَمَ



فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ	أَلِيمٌ شَدِيدٌ	عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ
مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ	بَلَدَةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ	سَحَابٌ ظُلُمَتْ
لَفْرَحٍ فَخُورٌ	سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ	كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ

Vowelled baa' after meem saakinah

رَبَّهُمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِعَلِمٍ	هُمْ بِرَبِّهِمْ
يَعْنَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	مِنْهُمْ بِطُشًا	سَبَقَكُمْ بِهَا
ذَالِكُمْ بِمَا	فَأَحْكُمُ بَيْنَهُمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِكَائِسٍ
	أَنْتُمْ بَشَرٌ	

Note:

When one of the letters of ikhfaa' appears after a noon saakinah or tanween in the Muṣḥaf produced by the King Fahd Qur'an Complex, the noon has no sukoon and the tanween appears like this: \equiv , \equiv , \equiv . The meem that is followed by a vowelled baa' also has no sukoon.



LESSON 20

Tanween followed by hamzat al-waṣl (joining hamzah)

If hamzat al-waṣl follows tanween (faṭḥatayn, kasratayn, dammatayn), the sukoon of tanween turns into a kasrah when continuing only, e.g., نُوحٍ ابْنَهُ Nooḥun ibnahoo.

How to break down words letter by letter:

The word نُوحٍ ابْنَهُ Nooḥun ibnahoo: واو noon dammah: نون noon
waw: نُو noo; حا haa' dammah: ح hu = نُوح Nooḥu; نون noon
kasrah: نِب nib = نُوحٍ nooḥun; اب ib; نون noon fathah:
نا na = نُوحٍ ابْن Nooḥun ibna; ها haa' dammah small واو waw:
هoo = نُوحٍ ابْنَهُ Nooḥun ibnahoo.

EXERCISE

فَخُورًا الَّذِينَ fakhooran illadheena	خَيْرًا هَبِطُوا khayrun ihbiṭoo
جَمِيعًا الَّذِينَ jamee'an illadheena	أَلِيمًا الَّذِينَ 'aleeman illadheena



<p>فِسْقُ الْيَوْمِ</p> <p>fisqin il-yawma</p>	<p>ثَلَاثَةٌ أَنْتَهُوْا</p> <p>thalaathatun intahoo</p>
<p>مُتَشَبِهٍ أَنْظُرُوا</p> <p>mutashaabihin inzuroo</p>	<p>بَعْضٍ أَنْظُرْ</p> <p>ba'din inzur</p>
<p>جَمِيعًا الَّذِي</p> <p>jamee'an illadhi</p>	<p>بِرَحْمَةٍ أَدْخُلُوا</p> <p>birahmatin idkhuloo</p>
<p>مَثَلًا الْقَوْمِ</p> <p>mathalan il-qawmi</p>	<p>قَوْمًا اللَّهُ</p> <p>qawman illaahu</p>
<p>خَيْرًا اللَّهُ</p> <p>khayran illahu</p>	<p>عَزِيزٌ ابْنُ اللَّهِ</p> <p>'uzayrun ibnullahi</p>
<p>شَدِيدٍ الَّذِينَ</p> <p>shadeedin illadheena</p>	<p>مُبِينٍ أَقْبِلُوا</p> <p>mubeenin iqtuloo</p>
<p>خَبِيثَةٍ أَجِثَّتْ</p> <p>khabeethatin ijtuththat</p>	<p>كَرَمَادٍ أَشْتَدَّتْ</p> <p>karamaadin ishtaddat</p>
<p>مَنْشُورًا أَقْرَأْ</p> <p>'manshooran iqra</p>	<p>عُيُونٍ أَدْخُلُوهَا</p> <p>'uyoonin idkhuluhaa</p>
<p>عَرْضًا الَّذِينَ</p> <p>'ard.an illadheena</p>	<p>قَرْيَةٍ اسْتَطَعَمَا</p> <p>qaryatin istatt'amaa</p>
<p>عَدَنِ الَّتِي</p> <p>'adnin allati</p>	<p>أَعْمَلًا الَّذِينَ</p> <p>'a'maalan illadheena</p>



<p>فِتْنَةٌ أَنْقَلَبَ</p> <p>fitnatun inqalaba</p>	<p>خَيْرٌ أَطْمَأَنَّ</p> <p>khayrun iṭma'anna</p>
<p>زُجَّاجَةٌ الزُّجَّاجَةُ</p> <p>zujaajatin iz-zajaajah</p>	<p>مِصْبَاحٌ الْمِصْبَاحُ</p> <p>miṣbaaḥun al-miṣbaahu</p>
<p>نُوحٌ الْمُرْسَلِينَ</p> <p>Noohin al-mursaleena</p>	<p>نَذِيرٌ الَّذِي</p> <p>nadheeran illadhi</p>
<p>بَعْضُ الْقَوْلِ</p> <p>ba'din il-qawla</p>	<p>لُوطٌ الْمُرْسَلِينَ</p> <p>Loot.in il-mursaleena</p>
<p>شَكُورٌ الَّذِي</p> <p>shakoorun illadhi</p>	<p>نُفُورٌ أَسْتِكْبَارًا</p> <p>nufoorun istikbaaran</p>
<p>بِزِينَةِ الْكَوَاكِبِ</p> <p>bizeenatin il-kawaakibi</p>	<p>عَلِيمٌ الَّذِي</p> <p>'aleemun illadhi</p>
<p>مُرْتَابٌ الَّذِينَ</p> <p>murtaabun illadheena</p>	<p>مَثَلًا الْحَمْدُ</p> <p>mathalan il-ḥamdu</p>
<p>مُنِيبٌ أَدْخُلُوهَا</p> <p>muneebin idkhuloohaa</p>	<p>شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَهَا</p> <p>shay'an ittakhadhahaa</p>
<p>قَدِيرٌ الَّذِي</p> <p>Qadeerun illadhi</p>	<p>عَادًا الْأُولَى</p> <p>'Aadan il-oolaa</p>

<p>طَوَىٰ اِذْهَبَ</p> <p>ṭuwaan idhhab</p>	<p>يَوْمَ اِذْ هَبَّتْ</p> <p>yawma'idhin il-mustaqarru</p>
<p>اَحَدُ اللّٰهِ</p> <p>'aḥadun illahu</p>	<p>لَمَزَةٍ اِلٰهِ</p> <p>lumazatin illadhi</p>

Notes:

1. The phrase [جَمِيعًا اِلٰهِ jamee'an illadhi] is pronounced: جَمِيعًا اِلٰهِ jamee'an illadhi; the alif that follows the 'ayn is ignored when continuing. If one says جَمِيعَانِ اِلٰهِ jamee'aan illadhi (elongating the alif), this is incorrect.
2. We have included the small noon in all the examples given above in order to show how to pronounce tanween followed by hamzat al-waṣl. However, the small noon is not written in the Muṣḥafs.



LESSON 21

Ruling on laam in the name of Allah

Rule:

If the laam in the words **اللَّهُ** Allaah or **اللَّهُمَّ** Allaahumma is preceded by a fathah or dammah, the laam is heavy (*mufakhkham*); if it is preceded by a kasrah, it is light (*muraqqaq*). Apart from the laam in the name of Allah, the laam is light in all other words.

1. Examples of *tafkheem* (making heavy) of the laam:

مِنَ اللَّهِ Min Allaah	تَاللَّهِ tallaahi	اللَّهُ Allaahu
خَلَقَ اللَّهُ Khalaq Allaahu	ذَٰلِكُمْ اللَّهُ dhaalikum Ullaahu	رَسُولَ اللَّهِ Rasool Allaah
قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ Qaal Ullaahumma	حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ hasbiy Allaahu	أَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ A'bud ullaaha
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ Subhaanak Allaahumma		

2. Examples of *tarqeeq* (making light) of the laam:

سَبِيلُ اللَّهِ Sabeel illaahi	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ 'a'oodhu billaahi	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ bismillaahi
أَمْرُ اللَّهِ 'amrillaahi	دُونِ اللَّهِ doon illaahi	قُلِ اللَّهُ Qul illaahu
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ Qul illaahumma	لِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ Li kalimaat illaahi	

3. Other examples, in all of which the laam is light (muraqqaq)

تَوَلَّى tawallaa	تَجَلَّى tajallaa	حِلَّ hillun	يُضِلُّ yud.illu
صَلُّوا şalloo	ضَلَّالَةٌ ḍalaalatun	صَلَاةٍ şalaatin	فَصَّلِ faşalli
لِلْمُصَلِّينَ lil-muşalleena	يُصَلُّونَ yuşalloona		



LESSON 22

Elongation (*madd*)

Madd means elongating the sound of one of the letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*).

Rule 1:

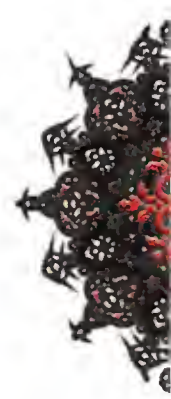
If the letter of elongation is followed by a hamzah in the same word, the elongation in that case is obligatory and lasts for four counts, e.g.:

أَوَّلِيَاءَ awliyaaaa'a	سُوٍّ sooooo'in	جَائٍ jeeeee'a	جَاءَ jaaaa'a
يَشَاءُ yashaaaa'u	أُولَئِكَ oolaaaa'ika	خَطِيئَةٌ khatēeeee'atan	قُرُوءٍ qurooooo'in

Rule 2:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a hamzah in the next word, because the letter of elongation occurs at the end of the first word and the hamzah is at the beginning of the following word, then in that case elongation is permissible and lasts for four counts, e.g.:

قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ qaaloooo'ataj'alu	كَمَا آمَنَ kamaaaaa'aamana	مَا أَصَابَ maaaaa'aṣaaba
---	--------------------------------	------------------------------



إِذَا أَظْلَمَ 'idhaaaa 'azlama	يَبْنِيْءَ آدَمَ Yaa baneeee 'Aadama	قَالُوا أَنْوْمِنُ qaaloooo 'anu'minu
بِهِ إِيمَانُكُمْ biheeee 'eemaanukum	مَا أَغْنَى maaaa 'aghnaa	

Rule 3:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a doubled letter (shaddah) in the same word, then this is called al-madd al-laazim al-muthaqqal (compulsory intensified elongation) and lasts for six counts, e.g.:

ضَالًّا ḍaaaaaallan	دَابَّةً daaaaaabbatin
مُضَارًّا muḍaaaaarrin	جَانًّا jaaaaaannun
تَحْضُونِ taḥaaaaaḍḍoona	وَالصَّفَّتِ waṣ-ṣaaaaaffaati
أَتَحْجُونِيْ 'atuḥaaaaajjooooooooonnee	ضَالِّينَ ḍaaaaaalleena
طَسَمَ ṭaa-seeeeeen-meeeeeem	الْمَ Alif-laaaaam-meeeeeem

Rule 4:

If the letter of elongation is followed by a sukoon with no doubling (shaddah) in the same word or letter, then this is called *al-madd al-laazim al-mukhaffaf* (compulsory light elongation), and lasts for six counts, e.g., 'aaaaal'aana, نَ noooooon.

Al-Turoof al-Muqatta'ah

Note:

The huroof muqatta'ah are the letters that appear at the beginning of some soorahs. They are called muqat.t.a'ah because they are pronounced separately (the word comes from a root meaning cut or chopped) and are not connected into words. They appear at the beginning of 29 soorahs of the Holy Qur'an. They are as follows:

[Arabic letters to be put in the empty boxes above their transliterations]

<p>المص</p> <p>Alif, laam, meem, saad</p>	<p>الم</p> <p>'Alif, laam, meem</p>
<p>المَر</p> <p>'Alif, laam, meem, raa</p>	<p>الر</p> <p>'Alif, laam, raa</p>
<p>طه</p> <p>'taa'-haa</p>	<p>كهيعص</p> <p>Kaaf, haa', yaa', 'ayn, saad</p>
<p>طس</p> <p>taa', seen</p>	<p>طسم</p> <p>taa', seen, meem</p>
<p>ص</p> <p>saad</p>	<p>يس</p> <p>Yaa', seen</p>

<p>حَمَّ</p> <p>ḥaa', meem</p>	<p>حَمَّ عَسَقَ</p> <p>ḥaa', meem, 'ayn, seen, qaaf</p>
<p>نَ</p> <p>noon</p>	<p>قَ</p> <p>qaaf</p>

Note:

اَلَمْ Alif, laam, meem: the word *laam* is elongated for six counts, and the meem of the word *laam* is assimilated (idghaam) into the second meem that follows it, which is doubled (shaddah) and pronounced with ghunnah. The word *meem* is also elongated for six counts.

طَسَمَ Ṭaa', seem, meem: the word *t.aa'* is elongated for two counts, the word *seen* is elongated for six counts; the noon of the word *seen* is assimilated (idghaam) into the meem that follows it, and the word *meem* is also elongated for six counts.

كَهَيْعَصَ، حَمَّ عَسَقَ Kaaf, ḥaa', yaa', 'ayn, ṣaad; ḥaa'-meem, 'ayn-seen-qaaf: after elongating the word 'ayn in the first, and the words 'ayn and seen in the second, the noon of the words 'ayn and seen is hidden (ikhfa') and elongated for two counts.

طَهَ Ṭaa', ḥaa': each word is elongated for two counts, as is every letter than has a small fathah (upright alif). Any letter that has a madd must be elongated as much as the madd indicates.

There are some people who elongate the letter on which there is a small fathah or that is followed by a small yaa' or a small waw for longer than it should be. This is a serious mistake. The correct way is to elongate it for two counts.

LESSON 23

Words that are pronounced differently from the way they are written

The following words are pronounced differently from the way they are written:

How it is written	How it is pronounced	How it is written	How it is pronounced
أَفَايِنَ	أَفَايِنَ afa'in	يَبْصُطُ	يَبْصُطُ yabsut
بَصْطَةٌ	بَسْطَةٌ bastah	نَبَايَ	نَبَايَ naba'i
مَلَايِهِمَ	مَلَّيْهِمَ mala'ihim	مَلَايِيهِ	مَلَّيْهِ mala'ih
نَدَّعُوا	نَدَّعُوا nad'uwa	لِتَتَلُّوْا	لِتَتَلُّوْا litatluwa
مِائَتَيْنِ	مِئَتَيْنِ mi'atayni	مِائَةٌ	مِئَةٌ mi'atun
بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ	بِئْسَ لِسْمُ bi'sa lismu	لِيَبْلُوْا	لِيَبْلُوْا liyabluwa

How it is written	How it is pronounced	How it is written	How it is pronounced
بِأَيْدٍ	bi'aydin	لِشَايٍ	lishay'in
يَايَسُ	yay'asu	تَايَسُوا	tay'asoo
أَتْلُوا	atluwa	بِأَيِّكُمْ	bi'ayyikum
يَعْفُوا	ya'fuwa	لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ	la'adhbaḥannahoo
لِيَرْبُوا	liyarbuwa	نَبْلُوا	nabluwa
قَوَارِيرًا	qawaareera	ثَمُودًا	thamooda

Notes:

1. Teach these words to the student and have him memorise them and the changes in them, so that he may avoid errors in recitation.
2. The second alif in the word قَوَارِيرًا qawaareera is not pronounced in either case, whether continuing or pausing.
3. It is permissible to pronounce the letter ṣaad as seen in the word الْمُصَيِّطُونَ al-muṣaytiroona; it should be pronounced as seen in the words يَبْصُطُ yabṣuṭu and

بَصْطَةً baṣṭ.atan; it should be pronounced as ṣaad in
the word بِمُصْطَرِّ bimuṣayt.irin.

The alif in the following words should be pronounced when
pausing, but not when continuing:

Pronunciation when pausing	Pronunciation when continuing	How it is written
أَنَا 'anaa	أَن 'ana	أَنَا
لَكِنَّا laakinnaa	لَكِنَّ laakinna	لَكِنَّا
الْظُّنُونَا az-ḡunoonaa	الظُّنُونِ az-ḡunoonaa	الظُّنُونَا
الرَّسُولَا ar-rasoolaa	الرَّسُولَ ar-rasoolaa	الرَّسُولَا
السَّبِيلَا as-sabeelaa	السَّبِيلَ as-sabeela	السَّبِيلَا
سَلَاسِلَا salaasilaa	سَلَاسِلَ salaasila	سَلَاسِلَا
قَوَارِيرَا qawaareeraa	قَوَارِيرَ qawaareera	قَوَارِيرَا

4. When pausing at the word قَوَارِيرَا qawaareeraa, it is
better to pronounce the second alif; it is not pronounced
when continuing.

5. In the word مَجْرَهَا majraahaa, the alif is pronounced
like a yaa and the fathah like a kasrah (majreyhaa).

Pauses (wuqoof)

At the end of each lesson, we have seen how to pause. Because of the importance of knowing how and when to pause, we will devote an entire section to this topic, with examples, so that the student may gain full understanding of it and not make the mistakes that are becoming widespread among students and even among teachers.

- **Pausing at a letter with fathah**

When pausing at a letter with fathah, the letter becomes vowelless (sukoon), e.g., رَفَثٌ rafathha > رَفَثٌ rafathh

- **Pausing at a letter with fathatayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with fathatayn (tanween), the tanween turns into an alif and is elongated for two counts only, e.g., عَجَبًا 'ajaban > عَجَبًا 'ajabaa, مُسَمًّى musamman > مُسَمًّى musammaa.

- **Pausing at a letter with a kasrah or kasratayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with a kasrah or kasratayn (tanween), the kasrah or kasratayn becomes a sukoon, e.g., نَذِيرٌ nudhurin > نَذِيرٌ nudhur, مُذَكِّرٌ muddakirin > مُذَكِّرٌ muddakir.

- **Pausing at a letter with a dammah or dammatayn (tanween)**

When pausing at a letter with a dammah or dammatayn (tanween), the dammah or dammatayn becomes a sukoon, e.g., نَعْبُدُ na'budu > نَعْبُدُ na'bud, أَحَدٌ aḥadun > أَحَدٌ aḥad.

- **Pausing at taa' barbootah**

When pausing at *taa' marbootah*, regardless of what the vowel is, it turns into a haa', e.g., **بَقَرَةٌ** baqarat^{an} > **بَقَرَةٌ** baqarah^h, **لُمَزَةٌ** lumaza^{tin} > **لُمَزَةٌ** lumazah^h, **بَقَرَاتُنْ** baqarat^{un} > **بَقَرَةٌ** baqarah^h.

- **Pausing at a letter with a sukoon**

When pausing at a letter with a sukoon, there is no change, e.g., **مَا هِيَ** ma hiyah^h, **يَعْلَمُ** ya'lam^m.

- **Pausing at a letter preceded by a letter of elongation (*ḥarf madd*)**

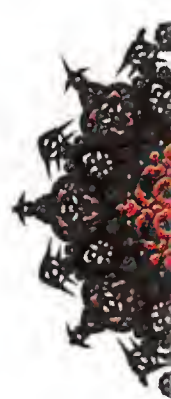
When pausing at a letter preceded by a letter of elongation (*ḥarf madd*), its vowel becomes a sukoon, and one may elongate the letter of elongation for between two and six counts, e.g., **نَارٍ** na^{arin} > **نَارٌ** na^{ar}, **لَاكِنُودٌ** la^{kanoodun} > **لَاكِنُودٌ** la^{kanood}, **لَاشَدِيدٌ** la^{shadeedun} > **لَاشَدِيدٌ** la^{shadeed}.

- **Pausing at a letter preceded by a letter with leen (*ḥarf al-leen*)**

When pausing at a letter preceded by a letter with *leen* (*ḥarf al-leen*), its vowel becomes a sukoon, and the letter with leen may be elongated for between two and six counts, e.g., **خَوْفٍ** khaw^{fin} > **خَوْفٌ** khaw^f, **قُرَيْشٍ** Quray^{shin} > **قُرَيْشٌ** Quray^{sh}.

- **Pausing at a letter with a small alif or upright fathah**

When pausing at a letter with a small alif or upright fathah, the vowel does not change in this case, e.g., **مُوسَى** Moos^{aa}, **يَنْهَى** yan^{haa}.



- **Pausing at a letter with a kasrah followed by a small yaa' or upright kasrah**

When pausing at a letter with a kasrah followed by a small yaa' or upright kasrah, the small yaa' is omitted and one pauses at the letter that comes before it, which becomes vowelless in this

case, e.g., **بِهْ** bi^hee > **بِهْ** bi^h, **بَعْدِهْ** ba'di^hee > **بَعْدِهْ** ba'di^h.

If the pause is at a word the last letter of which is not haa', e.g.,

يَسْتَحْيِ yastaḥ^yee, **يُحْيِ** yuḥ^yee, there is no change to the end of the word and it should be elongated for two counts,

e.g., **يَسْتَحْيِ** yastaḥ^yee.

When pausing at a letter with an upright kasrah, the kasrah becomes a sukoon, e.g., **بِهْ** bi^hee > **بِهْ** bi^h. If it is beneath a yaa',

then it remains as is, e.g., **يَسْتَحْيِ** yastaḥ^yee.

- **Pausing at a letter with a dammah followed by a small waw or an upside-down dammah**

When pausing at a letter with a dammah followed by a small waw, the small waw is omitted and one pauses at the letter that comes before it, which becomes vowelless (sukoon) in this

case, e.g., **لَاهُ** la^hoo > **لَاهُ** la^h, **بَعْدَاهُ** ba'da^hoo > **بَعْدَاهُ** ba'da^h.

When pausing at a letter with an upside-down dammah, the dammah becomes a sukoon, e.g., **لَاهُ** la^hoo > **لَاهُ** la^h.

- **Pausing at elongated and leen letters (ḥuroof al-madd wa'l-leen)**

When pausing at elongated and *leen* letters (*ḥuroof al-madd wa'l-leen*), they remain as they are and are elongated for two

counts, e.g., **ضَحَّاهَا** d.uḥaah^{aa}, **تَعُولُوا** ta'ool^{oo}, **عِبَادِي** 'ibaad^{ee}, **أَتَوْا** 'at^{aw}.

Pause signs in the Holy Qur'an

It is essential to pay attention to the following signs for pausing when reciting:

○, م, قله, ج, صله, ::::

○ : This sign indicates that the verse has ended. This sign originates from the *taa' marbootah* in the word *aayah* (verse). It is indicative of a complete stop (*waqf taamm*).

م : This sign indicates an obligatory pause (*waqf laazim*), where the meaning will be distorted if one continues.

قله : This sign indicates that it is more appropriate to stop (*waqf awlaa*), although it is permissible to continue.

ج : This sign indicates that it is permissible to stop (*waqf jaa'iz*) and doing so is preferable, although it is permissible to continue.

صله : This sign indicates that continuing is more appropriate (*wasl awlaa*).

:::: : These signs are called *al-mu'aanaqah* (and appear in pairs); it is permissible to stop at either but not both.



Some soorahs of the Holy Qur'aan



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Soorat al-Kawthar (108)

Bismillaah ir-raḥmaan ir-raḥeem

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. *Innaa a'taynaaka'l-kawthar*

2. *Fa ṣalli lirabbika wa'nḥar*

3. *Inna shaani'aka huwa'l-abtar*

1. Verily, We have granted you (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)) Al-Kauthar (a river in Paradise);
2. Therefore turn in prayer to your Lord and sacrifice (to Him only).
3. For he who makes you angry (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)), - he will be cut off (from every good thing in this world and in the Hereafter).



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ
وَأَسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

Soorat an-Nasr (110)

Bismillaah ir-raḥmaan ir-raḥeem

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. 'Idhaa jaa'a naṣr ullahi wa'l-fath.
2. Wa ra'ayta'n-naasa yadkhuloona fi deen illaahi afwaaaja
3. Fa sabbih bi ḥamdi rabbika wastaghfirhu 'innahoo kaana tawwaaba,

1. When comes the Help of Allah (to you, O Muhammad (Peace be upon him) against your enemies) and the conquest (of Makkah),
2. And you see that the people enter Allahs religion (Islam) in crowds,
3. So glorify the Praises of your Lord, and ask for His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and forgives.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ
وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

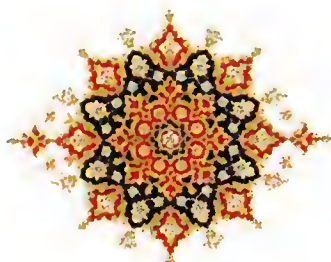
Soorat al-Ikhlaas (112)

Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Qul huw Allahu aḥad
2. Allah uṣ-ṣamad
3. Lam yalid wa lam yoolad
4. Wa lam yakul lahu kufuwan 'aḥad

1. Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): He is Allah, (the) One.
2. Allah-uṣ-Ṣamad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).
3. He begets not, nor was He begotten;
4. And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him.





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ
شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي
الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

Soorah al-Falaq (113)

Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Qul 'a'oodhu bi rabbi l-falaq
2. Min sharri ma khalaq
3. Wa min sharri ghaasiqin 'idha waqab
4. Wa min sharr in-nafaathaati fil-'uqad
5. Wa min sharri haasidin 'idha hasad

1. Say: I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of the daybreak,
2. From the evil of what He has created;
3. And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon as it sets or goes away).
4. And from the evil of the witchcrafts when they blow in the knots,
5. And from the evil of the envier when he envies.



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾
 مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِي
 يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾
 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

Soorat an-Naas (114)

Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

1. Qul 'a'oodhu bi rabbin-naas
2. Malikin-naas
3. 'Ilaahin-naas
4. Min sharr il-waswaas il-khannaas
5. Alladhi yuwaswisu fi sudoor in-naas
6. Min al-jinnati wan-naas

1. Say: I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of mankind,
2. The King of mankind,
3. The Ilaah (God) of mankind,
4. From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (from his whispering in ones heart after one remembers Allah) ,
5. Who whispers in the breasts of mankind,
6. Of jinns and men.

Prayer according to the Sunnah

Takbeerat al-ihraam (opening takbeer):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great).

Du'aa' al-istiftaah (opening supplication):

دَعَاءُ الْاِسْتِفْتَاَحِ : اَللّٰهُمَّ بَاعِدْ بَيْنِيْ وَبَيْنَ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ نَقِّنِيْ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا يُنْقَى الثَّوْبُ الْاَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْسِلْ خَطَايَايَ بِالسَّامِ وَالْثَّلَجِ وَالْبَرَدِ . سُبْحَانَكَ اَللّٰهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا اِلٰهَ غَيْرُكَ .

Allaahumma baa'id bayni wa bayna khataayaaya kama baa'adta baynal-mashriqi wal-maghrib. Allaahumma naqqini min al-khataayaa kama yunaqqath-thawb al-abyad. min al-danas. Allaahumma-ghsilni min khataayaaya bith-thalji wal-maa'i wal-barad. Subhaanaka Allaahumma wa bihamdika, wa tabaaraka-smuka wa ta'aala jadduka, wa laa ilaaha ghayruka

(O Allaah, put a great distance between me and my sins, as great as the distance You have made between the East and the West. O Allaah, cleanse me of sin as a white garment is cleansed from filth. O Allaah, wash away my sins with snow and water and hail. Glory and praise be to You O Allaah, blessed be Your name and exalted be Your Majesty, and there is no god but You).

Al-Isti'aadhah (seeking refuge with Allah):

أَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ السَّمِيعِ الْعَلِيْمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ مِنْ هَمْزِهِ وَنَفْخِهِ وَنَفْثِهِ .

A'oodhu Billaah is-samee' il-'aleemi min ash-shaytaan ir-rajeemi min hamzihi wa nafkhihi wa nafthihi

(I seek refuge with Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, from the accursed Shayṭaan and from his evil insinuations).

Al-basmalah (pronouncing the name of Allah):

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismillaah ir-rahmaan ir-raheem

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

Soorat al-Faatiḥah:

!الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٦﴾

1. *al-ḥamdu Lillahi rabbil-'aalameen*
 2. *ar-rahmaan ir-raheem*
 3. *Maaliki yawm id-deen*
 4. *'Iyyaaka na 'budu wa 'iyyaaka nasta'een*
 5. *ihdinaas-ṣiraat al-mustaqeem*
 6. *Ṣiraat. alladheena 'an'amta 'alayhim ghayril maghd.oobi
'alayhim walaad-d.aaleen*
1. All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the Alameen (mankind, jinns and all that exists).
 2. The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.
 3. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection)
 4. You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).
 5. Guide us to the Straight Way
 6. The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace , not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians).

Soorat al-Ikhlaas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٣﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

1. Qul huw Allahu aḥad
 2. Allah uṣ-ṣamad
 3. Lam yalid wa lam yoolad
 4. Wa lam yakul lahu kufuwan 'aḥad
1. Say (O Muhammad (Peace be upon him)): He is Allah, (the) One.
 2. Allah-uṣ-Ṣamad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks).
 3. He begets not, nor was He begotten;
 4. And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him.

Takbeerat ar-Rukoo' (Takbeer of bowing)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great)

Ad'iyat ar-rukoo' -- dhikr ar-rukoo'

(Supplications of bowing -- dhikr of bowing):

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ (أقله ثلاث مرات)
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

Subḥaana rabbiy al-'aẓeem (Glory be to my Lord the Almighty)

(to be said a minimum of three times)

Subḥaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa biḥamdik Allahumm aghfir li

(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord;

O Allah forgive me).



Du'aa' ar-Raf'i min ar-Rukoo'

(Supplication for rising from bowing):

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

Sami' Allahu liman hamidah, rabbana wa lak al-hamdu hamdan katheeran tayyiban mubaarakan feehee

(Allah listens to the one who praises Him; our Lord, to You be praise, much good, blessed praise).

Takbeerat as-sujood (Takbeer of prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great)

Ad'iyat as-sujood -- dhikr as-sujood

(Supplications of prostration -- dhikr of prostration)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى (أقله ثلاث مرات)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

Subhaana rabbiy al-a'la

(Glory be to my Lord Most High)

(to be said a minimum of three times)

Subhaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa bihamdik Allahumm aghfir li

(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord;

O Allah forgive me).

Takbeerat ar-raf'i min as-sujood al-awwal

(Takbeer of rising from the first prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great)

Du'aa' ma bayna as-sajdatayn

(Supplication between the two prostrations)

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي.

Rabb ighfir li, rabb ighfir li

(Lord forgive me, Lord forgive me)

Takbeerat as-sujood ath-thaani

(Takbeer of the second prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great)

Ad'iyat as-sujood -- dhikr as-sujood

(Supplications of prostration -- dhikr of prostration)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى (أقله ثلاث مرات)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

Subhaana rabbiy al-a'la

(Glory be to my Lord Most High)

(to be said a minimum of three times)

Subhaanak Allaahumma rabbanaa wa bihamdik Allahumm aghfir li

(Glory and praise be to You, O Allah our Lord; O Allah forgive me).

Takbeerat ar-raf'i min as-sujood ath-thaani

(Takbeer of rising from the second prostration):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great).

At-Tashahhud:

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ .

*At-tahiiyatu Lillaahi waṣ-ṣalaṭwaatu waṭṭayyibaat, as-salaamu 'alayka
'ayyuhan-nabiyyu wa raḥmat Allahi wa barakaatuhu, as-salaamu
'alayna wa 'ala 'ibaad illah iṣ-ṣaaliḥeen, ashhadu an laa ilaaha ill-Allah
wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan 'abduhu wa rasooluhu*



(All compliments, prayers and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy and blessings of Allah. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is the slave and Messenger of Allah).

Aş-şalaah al-Ibraaheemiyyah

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ. اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى آلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ.

Allaahumma ṣalli ‘ala Muḥammadin wa ‘ala aali Muḥammadin kama ṣalayta ‘ala Ibraaheema wa ‘ala aali Ibraaheem, innaka ḥameedun majeed. Allaahumma baarik ‘ala Muḥammadin wa ‘ala aali Muḥammadin kama baarakta ‘ala Ibraaheema wa ‘ala aali Ibraaheem, innak ḥameedun majeed

(O Allah, send prayers upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad, as You sent prayers upon Ibraaheem and upon the family of Ibraaheem; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory. O Allah, send blessings upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad as You sent blessings upon Ibraaheem and upon the family of Ibraaheem; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory).

Ad’iyah ma qabl at-tasleem

(Supplications before the tasleem)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ
جَهَنَّمَ ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيْحِ الدَّجَالِ ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ
الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ . اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْمَآْثِمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ .

Allaahumma inni a’oodhu bika min ‘adhaab il-qabri wa a’oodhu bika min fitnat il-maseekh id-dajjaal wa a’oodhu bika min fitnat il-mahyaa wal-mamaat. Allaahumma inni a’oodhu bika min al-ma’tam wa’l-maghram

(O Allah, I seek refuge with You from the punishment of the grave and I seek refuge with You from the turmoil of the Dajjaal and I seek refuge with You from the trials of life and death. O Allaah, I seek refuge with You from sin and heavy debt).

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِیْ ظُلْمًا کَثِیْرًا وَلَا یَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ
فَاغْفِرْ لِیْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِیْ اِنَّکَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِیْمُ

Allaahumma inni zalamtu nafsi zulman katheeran wa laa yaghfir udh-dhunooba 'illa anta, faghfir li maghfiratan min 'indaka warhamni, innaka 'anta al-Ghafoor ar-Raheem

(O Allaah, indeed I have wronged myself greatly, and there is none who forgives sins besides You. So grant me forgiveness from You and have mercy on me, for you are the All-Forgiving, Most Merciful).'

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِیْ مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا اَخَّرْتُ وَمَا اَسْرَرْتُ وَمَا اَعْلَنْتُ وَمَا اَسْرَفْتُ
وَمَا اَنْتَ اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ مِنْنِیْ اَنْتَ الْمُقَدِّمُ وَاَنْتَ الْمُؤَخِّرُ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ.

Allaahumma ighfir li ma qaddamtu wa ma akhkhartu wa ma asrartu wa ma a'lantu wa ma astraftu wa ma anta a'lamu bihi minni. Anta al-muqaddim wa anta al-mu'akhkhir laa 'ilaaha 'illa anta

(O Allah! Forgive me what I have done in the past, and what I will do in the future, and what I have concealed, and what I have done openly, and what I have exceeded in, whatever You know about me more than I. You are the One Who brings forward, and You are the One Who puts back, there is no god except You).

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْأَلُکَ الْجَنَّةَ وَاَعُوْذُ بِکَ مِنَ النَّارِ

Allaahumma 'inni as'alukal-jannata wa 'a'oodhu bika min an-naar

(O Allah, I ask You for Paradise and I seek refuge in You from Hell).

At-Tasleem (saying salaam)

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ (مرتين)

As-salaamu 'alaykum wa rahmat ullahi wa barakaatuhu

(Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings)
(to be said twice).

Du'aa's and dhikr to be recited after the tasleem when one has finished praying:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (مرة واحدة) أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (ثلاث مرات)

Allahu akbar (Allah is most great) (to be said once); *astaghfirullah* (I ask Allah for forgiveness) (to be said three times).

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ.

Allaahumma antas-salaam wa minkas-salaam tabaarakta ya dhaa'l-jalaali wa'l-ikraam (O Allah, You are the One Who is free from all defects and deficiencies and from You is all peace, blessed are You, O Possessor of majesty and honour).

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

Allaahumma a'inni 'ala dhikrika wa shukrika wa husni 'ibaadatika (O Allah, help me to remember You, give thank to You and worship You properly).

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ،

لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ

وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ.

Laa 'ilaaha ill-Allah wahdahu laa shareeka lah, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-hamd wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer. Allaahumma laa maani' lima a'tayta wa laa mu'ti lima mana'ta wa la yanfa' dhaa'l-jaddi minkal-jadd

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate, His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things. O Allaah, none can withhold what You give and none can give what You withhold, and no wealth or majesty can benefit anyone for from You is all wealth and majesty).

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.
لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَلَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ، لَهُ النِّعْمَةُ وَلَهُ الْفَضْلُ
وَلَهُ الثَّنَاءُ الْحَسَنُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ.

Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah waḥdahu laa shareeka lah, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-ḥamd wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer. Laa ḥawla wa laa quwwata illa Billaah wa laa na'budu illaa iyyaah Lahul-ni'mah wa lahul-faḍl wa lahuth-thanaa' al-ḥasan. Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah mukhliseena lahud-deena wa law karihal-kaafiroon .

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things. There is no power and no strength except with Allaah, and we worship none but Him. From Him (alone) come all blessings and favours, and all good praise is due to Him. There is no god but Allaah and we make our worship purely for Him (alone) however much the disbelievers may hate that).

التسبيح (٣٣ مرة) والتحميد (٣٣ مرة) والتكبير (٣٣ مرة)

Tasbeeh (saying *Subḥaan Allah* -- Glory be to Allah) 33 times;
tahmeed (saying *Al-ḥamdu Lillah* -- praise be to Allah) 33 times;
takbeer (saying *Allahu akbar* -- Allah is most great) 33 times, and complete one hundred by saying:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ.

Laa ilaaha ill-Allaah waḥdahu laa shareeka lah, lahu'l-mulk wa lahu'l-ḥamd wa huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadeer

(There is no god but Allaah Alone, with no partner or associate His is the sovereignty and to Him be praise, and He is Able to do all things).

Aayat al-Kursiy:

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ
مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ
وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

Allaahu laa 'illaha 'illa huwa al-hayy ul-qayyoom laa ta'khudhuhu sinatun wa laa na'wm, lahu maa fis-samawaati wa maa fil-'arḍ man dhalladhi yashfa'u 'indahu 'illa bi 'idhnihi, ya 'lamu maa bayna 'aydeehim wa maa khalfahum wa laa yuheet.oona bi shay'in min 'ilmihi 'illa bimaa shaa', wasi'a kursiyyuhus-samawaati wal-'arḍ wa laa yu'ooduhu hifzuhumaa wa huwal-'aliyy ul-'azeem

Allah! La ilaha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He), the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber, nor sleep overtake Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them (His creatures) in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter . And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His Kursee extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great.

[al-Baqarah 2:255]

Du'aa' al-Qunoot

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ ، وَعَافِنِي فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ ، وَتَوَلَّنِي فِيمَنْ
تَوَلَّيْتَ ، وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيمَا أَعْطَيْتَ ، وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى
عَلَيْكَ ، إِنَّهُ لَا يَذُلُّ مَنْ وَآلَيْتَ ، وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ ، تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ .

Allaahumm ahdini feeman hadayta wa 'aafini feeman 'aafayta wa tawallani feeman tawallayta wa baarik li feema a't.ayta, wa qini

sharra ma qadayta, fa 'innaka taqdi wa la yuqdaa 'alayk, wa 'innahu laa yadhillu man waalayta wa laa ya'izzu man 'aadayta, tabaarakta Rabbana wa ta'aalayt

(O Allah, guide me among those whom You have guided, pardon me among those whom You have pardoned, turn to me in friendship among those on whom You have turned in friendship, and bless me in what You have bestowed, and save me from the evil of what You have decreed. For verily You decree and none can influence You; and he is not humiliated whom You have befriended, nor is he honoured who is Your enemy. Blessed are You, O Lord, and Exalted).

Du'aa' after finishing Witr prayer

سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ

Subhaan al-Malikal-Quddoos

(Glory be to the Sovereign, the Holy) (to be said three times);

رَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ

Rabb al-malaa'ikati war-Rooḥ

(Lord of the angels and the Rooh (Jibreel)).

Du'aa' sajdah at-tilaawah

(supplication for prostration of recitation)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَكْتُبْ لِيْ بِهَا عِنْدَكَ اَجْرًا، وَضَعْ عَنِّيْ بِهَا وَزْرًا، وَاجْعَلْهَا لِيْ عِنْدَكَ ذُخْرًا، وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّيْ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَهَا مِنْ عَبْدِكَ دَاوُدَ.

Allaahumma aktub lee biha 'indaka ajran wa da' 'annee biha wizran waj'alha lee 'indaka dukḥran wa taqabbalha minnee kama taqabbaltaha min 'abdika Dawood

(O Allaah, record for me a reward for this (prostration), and remove from me a sin. Save it for me and accept it from me just as You accepted it from Your slave Dawood).

Ṣalaat al-janaazah (Funeral prayer)

The first takbeer:

Recite Soorat al-Faatiḥah and another soorah.

The second takbeer:

Recite *aṣ-Ṣalaat al-Ibraaheemiyyah*.

The third takbeer:

The worshipper may recite the following du'aa's:

1.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَ مَيِّتِنَا ، وَ شَاهِدِنَا وَ غَائِبِنَا ،
وَ صَغِيرِنَا وَ كَبِيرِنَا ، وَ ذَكَرْنَا وَ اُنْثَانَا

Allaahummi aghfir li ḥayyinaa wa mayyitinaa, wa shaahidinaa wa ghaa'ibinaa, wa ṣagheerinaa wa kabeerinaa, wa dhakarinaa wa unthaanaa

(O Allaah, forgive our living and our dead, those who are present among us and those who are absent, our young and our old, our males and our females).

2.

اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاحْيِهِ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ ، وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا
فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا اَجْرَهُ وَلَا تُضِلَّنَا بَعْدَهُ .

Allaahumma man aḥyaytahu minna fa 'aḥyeehi 'ala'l-Islami wa man tawaffaytahu minna fa tawaffahu 'alal-'eemaan. Allaahumma laa taḥrimnaa 'ajrahu wa la taḍillanaa ba'dahu

(O Allaah, whoever You keep alive, keep him alive in Islam, and whoever You cause to die, cause him to die with faith. O Allah, do not deprive us of the reward and do not cause us to go astray after this).

3.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَاَرْحَمْهُ ، وَعَافِهِ وَاَعْفُ عَنْهُ ، وَاَكْرِمْ نَزْلَهُ وَوَسِّعْ مُدْخَلَهُ
وَاغْسِلْهُ بِالسَّامَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ ، وَنَقِّهِ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا يُنَقَّى الثَّوْبُ الْاَبْيَضُ
مِنَ الدَّنَسِ ، وَاَبْدِلْهُ دَارًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ دَارِهِ وَاَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ اَهْلِهِ وَزَوْجًا خَيْرًا
مِّنْ زَوْجِهِ ، وَاَدْخِلْهُ الْجَنَّةَ وَاَعِذْهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ النَّارِ .

Allaahummi ighfir lahu warhamhu wa 'aafihi wa a'fu 'anhu, wa 'akrim nuzulahu wa wassi' madkhalahu waghsilhu bil-maa'i wath-thalji wal-barad, wa naqqihi min al-khataaya kama yunaqqa' ath-thawb al-abyad. u min ad-danas. Allaahumma wa'abdilhu daaran khayra min daarihi wa 'ahlan khayra min 'ahlihi wa zawjan khayra min zawjihi, wa'adkhilhul-jannata wa a'idhhu min 'adhaab il-qabri wa min 'adhaab in-naar

(O Allaah, forgive him and have mercy on him, keep him safe and sound and forgive him, honour the place where he settles and make his entrance wide; wash him with water and snow and hail, and cleanse him of sin as a white garment is cleansed of dirt. O Allaah, give him a house better than his house, a family better than his family and a spouse better than his spouse, and admit him to Paradise and protect him from the torment of the grave and from the torment of Hell-fire).

4.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّ فُلَانًا بَنَ فُلَانٍ فِيْ ذِمَّتِكَ وَحَبْلٍ جَوَارِكَ ،
فَقِهِ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْقَبْرِ وَعَذَابِ النَّارِ ، وَاَنْتَ اَهْلُ الْوَفَاءِ وَالْحَقِّ ،
فَاغْفِرْ لَهُ وَاَرْحَمْهُ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ .

Allaahumma inna [fulaana ibn fulaanin] fi dhimmatika wa habli jawaarika, fa qihi min fitnat il-qabri wa 'adhaab in-naar, wa 'anta ahl al-wafaa'i wal-haqq, faghfir lahu warhamhu, 'innaka 'ant al-ghafoor ur-raheem

(O Allah, verily [So and the son of So and so] is under Your care and protection, so protect him from the trial of the grave and the punishment of Hell-fire; You are the One Who fulfils promises, so forgive him and have mercy on him; verily You are the Most Forgiving, Most Merciful).

5.

اَللّٰهُمَّ عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ اَمَتِكَ ، اِحْتَاجُ اِلَى رَحْمَتِكَ ،
وَ اَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَذَابِهِ ، فَاِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِيْ
اِحْسَانِهِ ، وَ اِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ .

Allaahumma 'abduka wabnu 'amatika, ihtaaja 'ila rahmatika, wa 'anta ghaniyyun 'an 'adhaabihi, fa 'in kaana muhsinan fa zid fee '.ihsaanihi wa.in kaana musee'an fa tajaawaz 'anhu

(O Allah, Your slave and the son of Your female slave; he is in need of Your mercy and You have no need of his punishment. If he was a doer of good then increase his reward and if he was a doer of bad deeds then pardon him).

Du'aa' in funeral prayer for a child:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا سَلَفًا وَفَرَطًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْرًا

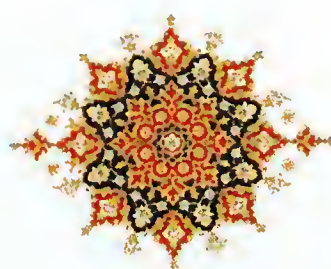
Allaahumm aj'alhu lana salafan wa farat.an wa dhukhran wa 'ajran

(O Allah, make him for us a precursor, a forerunner and a source of reward)

Fourth takbeer:

the tasleem.

التسليم



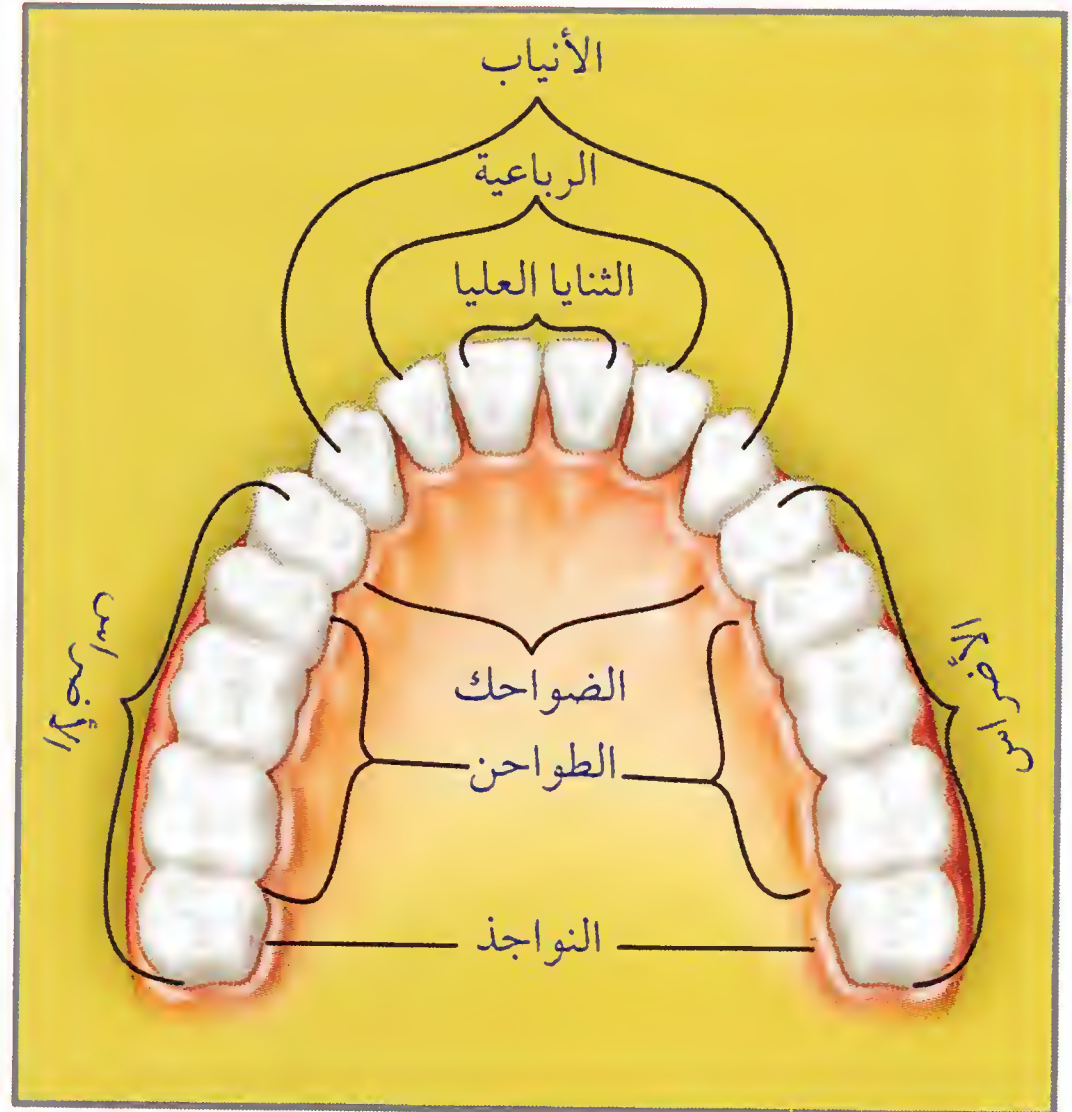
Points of articulation (*makhaarij al-ḥuroof*)

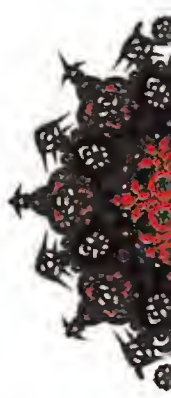
The points of articulation are the places from which the sounds of particular letters come; there are 17 points of articulation. There follows some basic terminology to help in understanding these points of articulation.

1. The central incisors (front teeth), of which there are four, two upper and two lower.

2. The lateral incisors, which are the teeth on either side of the central incisors. There are also four, two upper and two lower.

3. The cuspids (canines or eyeteeth), which are next to the lateral incisors. There are also four, two upper and two lower.





4. The first premolars, of which there are four, two upper and two lower.

5. The second premolar and the first and second molars (these are all known as *ṭawaahin* in Arabic), of which there are twelve. They are located on both sides of the mouth, upper and lower, behind the first premolars.

6. The third molars (wisdom teeth), of which there are four, two upper and two lower. They are the last teeth in the mouth, next to the tongue.

7. The premolars and molars (all the back teeth) are also known as *adraas*, of which there are a total of twenty.

8. The interior (*al-jawf*), which is the empty space in the throat and the mouth.

9. The uvula, which is the small piece of flesh dangling in the back of the throat; it appears when a person opens his mouth.

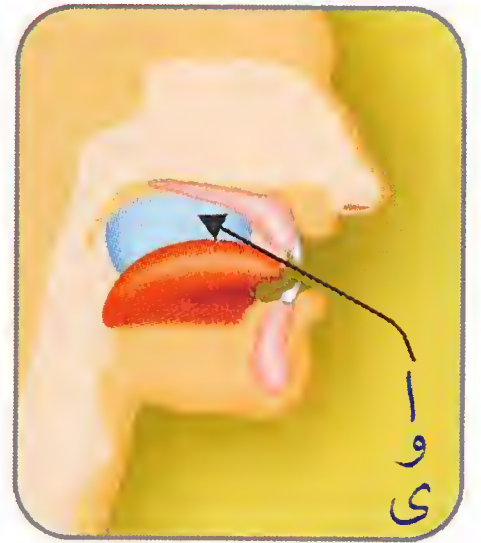
10. The sides of the tongue.

11. The nasal cavity (*al-khayshoom*), which is the interior, uppermost part of the nose.



The points of articulation are as follows:

1. The interior (*al-jawf*): from it come the three letters of elongation (*huroof al-madd*): ا alif, و waw, ي yaa.

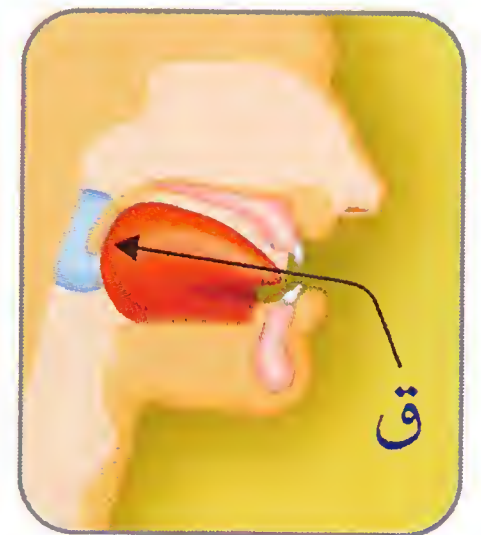


2. The deepest part of the throat, i.e., the furthest from the mouth and closest to the chest. From it come two letters: ه hamzah and ح haa'.



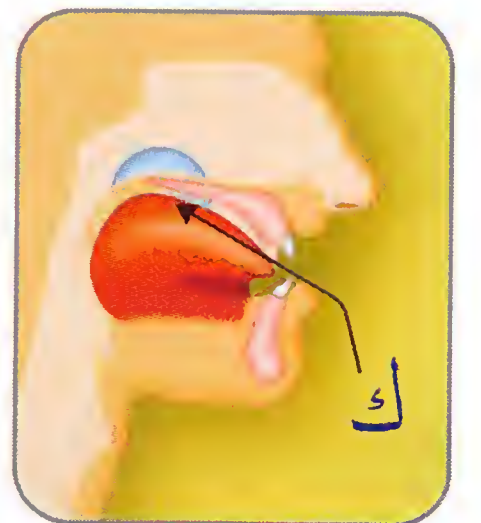
3. The mid-throat, i.e., the area attached to the Adam's apple from the bottom. From it comes two letters: ع 'ayn and ح haa'.

4. The nearest part of the throat, i.e., the closest to the mouth. From it come two letters: غ ghayn and خ khaa'.



5. Qaaf comes from the innermost part of the tongue, next to the throat, and what is adjacent to it of the upper jaw.

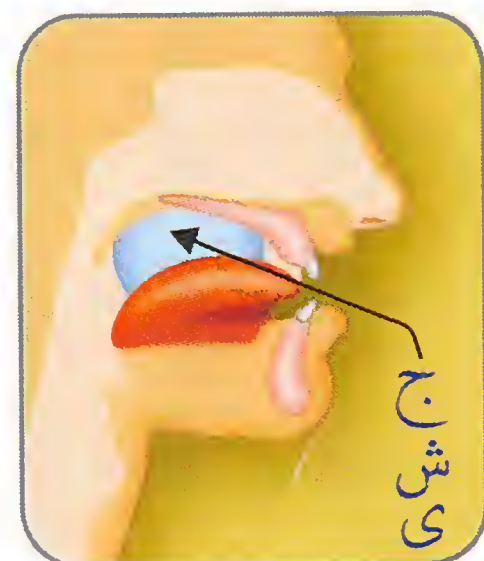
6. Kaaf comes from the lowest innermost part of the tongue, next to the throat, and what is adjacent to it of the upper jaw.



7. The middle of the tongue.

From it come three letters: ج jeem,

ش sheen and ي yaa' (when not elongated)



8. Daad comes from one of the two sides of the tongue along with the edge of the upper molars.



9. Laam comes from one of the two sides of the tongue, towards the front of it, along with the gums of the upper teeth.



10. Noon comes from the tip of the tongue, slightly behind the point of articulation of laam, along with the gums of the upper teeth.



11. Raa' comes from the underside of the tip of the tongue, slightly behind the point of articulation of noon, along with the gums of the upper central incisors.

12. Ṭaa', daal and taa' come from the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper central incisors.



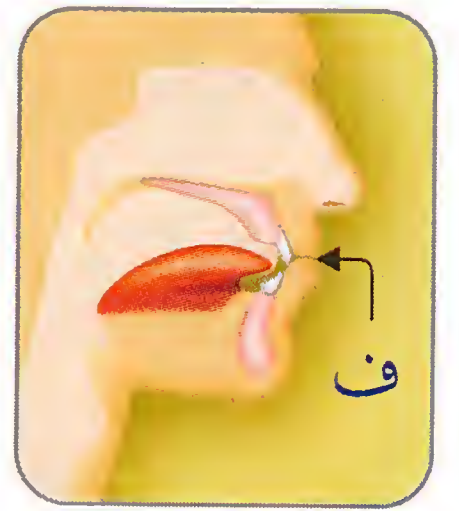
13. Zaa', dhal and thaa' come from the tip of the tongue and the edge of the upper central incisors.



14. Ṣaad, seen and zay come from the tip of the tongue along with the space between the upper and lower central incisors.



15. Faa' comes from the inside of the lower lip along with the edges of the upper incisors.



16. Waw, baa' and meem come from between the lips; the lips are slightly open when pronouncing waw and closed when pronouncing baa' and meem, but they close more firmly when pronouncing baa' than meem.



17. al-Khayshoom (the nasal cavity or innermost part of the nose). From it come the letters of ghunnah, which has to do with the vowelless noon in the case of ikhfaa' and idghaam and when doubled (shaddah), and meem when doubled.

